सिविल सेवा (प्रारंभिक) टेस्ट सीरीज़-2024

जब तक आपको यह परीक्षण पुस्तिका खोलने को न कहा जाए तब तक न खोलें

परीक्षण पुस्तिका अनुक्रम

Test Code: P1/P2-2404

परीक्षण पुस्तिका

सामान्य अध्ययन

टेस्ट – 04

D

समय : दो घण्टे **पूर्णांक : 200**

अनुदेश

1. **परीक्षा प्रारम्भ होने के तुरन्त बाद, आप इस परीक्षण पुस्तिका की पड़ताल अवश्य कर लें कि इसमें कोई बिना छपा, फटा या छूटा हुआ पृष्ठ अथवा प्रश्न आदि न हो। यदि ऐसा हो तो इसे सही परीक्षण पुस्तिका से बदल लीजिए।**
2. **उत्तर-पत्रक में सही स्थान पर परीक्षण पुस्तिका अनुक्रम A, B, C या D यथास्थिति स्पष्ट रूप से कूटबद्ध कीजिये।**
3. इस पंक्ति के साथ में दिये गए कोष्ठक में आपको अपना अनुक्रमांक लिखना है। परीक्षण पुस्तिका पर **और कुछ न** लिखें।
4. इस परीक्षण पुस्तिका में **100** प्रश्नांश (प्रश्न) दिये गए हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्नांश हिन्दी और अंग्रेज़ी में छपा है। प्रत्येक प्रश्नांश में चार प्रत्युत्तर (उत्तर) दिये गए हैं। इनमें से एक प्रत्युत्तर को चुन लें जिसे आप उत्तर-पत्रक पर अंकित करना चाहते हैं। यदि आपको ऐसा लगे कि एक से अधिक प्रत्युत्तर सही हैं तो उस प्रत्युत्तर को अंकित करें जो आपको सर्वोत्तम लगे। प्रत्येक प्रश्नांश के लिये केवल एक ही प्रत्युत्तर चुनना है।
5. आपको अपने सभी प्रत्युत्तर अलग से दिये गए उत्तर-पत्रक पर ही अंकित करने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में दिये गए निर्देश देख लें।
6. सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
7. इससे पहले कि आप परीक्षण पुस्तिका के विभिन्न प्रश्नांशों के प्रत्युत्तर उत्तर पत्रक पर अंकित करना शुरू करें, आपको प्रवेश प्रमाण-पत्र के साथ प्रेषित अनुदेशों के अनुसार कुछ विवरण उत्तर-पत्रक में देने हैं।
8. आप अपने सभी प्रत्युत्तरों को उत्तर-पत्रक में भरने के बाद तथा परीक्षा के समापन पर केवल उत्तर-पत्रक अधीक्षक को सौंप दें। आपको अपने साथ परीक्षण पुस्तिका ले जाने की अनुमति है।
9. कच्चे काम के लिये कुछ पत्रक परीक्षण पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न हैं।
10. **गलत उत्तरों के लिये दंड:**

वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न-पत्रों में उम्मीदवार द्वारा दिये गए गलत उत्तरों के लिये दंड दिया जाएगा।

(i) प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिये चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर हैं। उम्मीदवार द्वारा प्रत्येक प्रश्न के लिये दिये गए एक गलत उत्तर के लिये प्रश्न हेतु नियत किये गए अंकों का **एक-तिहाई** दंड के रूप में काटा जाएगा।

(ii) यदि कोई उम्मीदवार एक से अधिक उत्तर देता है, तो इसे **गलत उत्तर** माना जाएगा, चाहे दिये गए उत्तरों में से एक उत्तर सही हो, उस प्रश्न के लिये उपर्युक्तानुसार ही दंड दिया जाएगा।

(iii) यदि उम्मीदवार द्वारा कोई प्रश्न हल नहीं किया जाता है, अर्थात् उम्मीदवार द्वारा उत्तर नहीं दिया जाता है, तो उस प्रश्न के लिये **कोई दण्ड नहीं** दिया जाएगा।

जब तक आपको यह परीक्षण पुस्तिका खोलने को न कहा जाए तब तक न खोलें

***ध्यान दें :* अनुदेशों का अंग्रेज़ी रूपान्तर इस पुस्तिका के अंतिम पृष्ठ पर छपा है।**

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1. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. प्रथम विश्व युद्ध के दौरान भारत के औद्योगिक उत्पादन में तेज़ी आई।
2. युद्ध के पश्चात् ब्रिटेन कभी भी भारतीय बाज़ार में अपनी पूर्व स्थिति को पुन: प्राप्त नहीं कर सका।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

2. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. बीसवीं सदी में, राष्ट्रवाद के विकास के साथ, भारत की पहचान भारत माता की छवि के साथ दृष्टिगत रूप से जुड़ने लगी।
2. 1870 के दशक में बंकिम चंद्र चट्टोपाध्याय ने मातृभूमि की स्तुति में 'वंदे मातरम' लिखा।
3. भारत माता की मूल छवि को राजा रवि वर्मा ने चित्रित किया था।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

3. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. खिलाफत तथा असहयोग आंदोलन के बाद मुसलमानों का एक बड़ा वर्ग कॉन्ग्रेस के साथ जुड़ा हुआ महसूस करने लगा।
2. 1920 के दशक के मध्य से कॉन्ग्रेस स्पष्ट रूप से हिंदू धार्मिक राष्ट्रवादी समूहों के विरुद्ध हो गई।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

4. निम्नलिखित में से किसके द्वारा वर्ष 1930 में "स्वतंत्रता की उद्घोषणा" प्रतिज्ञा का मसौदा तैयार किया था?

(a) जवाहर लाल नेहरू
(b) महात्मा गांधी
(c) निहारेंदु दत्त
(d) वल्लभभाई पटेल

5. यात्री मार्को पोलो के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. वह कुतुबुद्दीन ऐबक का समकालीन था।
2. वह 1292 ई. में भारत के कोरोमंडल तट पर उतरा।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

6. निम्नलिखित में से कौन 'तवरम' शब्द की सर्वोत्तम व्याख्या करता है?

(a) चोल काल के मंदिरों में प्रचलित एक पारंपरिक नृत्य शैली
(b) कन्नड़ विद्वानों द्वारा लिखित दर्शन पर एक प्राचीन ग्रंथ
(c) प्रमुख नयनारों की कविताओं का संग्रह
(d) एक प्रकार का पारंपरिक दक्षिण भारतीय संगीत वाद्ययंत्र

7. सिख धर्म के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. बाबा गुरु नानक किसी नए धर्म की स्थापना नहीं करना चाहते थे।
2. गुरु गोबिंद सिंह ने गुरु नानक के पदों को आदि ग्रंथ साहिब में संकलित किया।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

8. भारत के सांस्कृतिक इतिहास के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. मुलफुज़ात : सूफी संतों की बातचीत
2. तज़किरा : सूफी संतों का जीवनचरित्र
3. मक्तुबात : सूफी संतों द्वारा लिखे गए पत्रों का संग्रह

उपर्युक्त में से कितने युग्म सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) केवल एक युग्म
(b) केवल दो युग्म
(c) सभी तीन युग्म
(d) कोई भी युग्म नहीं

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1. Consider the following statements:

1. During the first world war, industrial production boomed in India.
2. After the war, Britain could never recapture its old position in the Indian market.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

2. Consider the following:

1. In the twentieth century, with the growth of nationalism, that the identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata.
2. In the 1870s Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote 'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland.
3. The painting of Bharat Mata was originally created by Raja Ravi Verma.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

3. Consider the following statements:

1. After the Non-Cooperation-Khilafat movement, a large section of Muslims felt closely associated with the Congress.
2. From the mid-1920s the Congress came to be more visibly against Hindu religious nationalist groups.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

4. Who among the following drafted the "Declaration of Independence" pledge in 1930?

(a) Jawaharlal Nehru
(b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) Niharendu Dutta
(d) Vallabhbhai Patel

5. Consider the following statements with reference to the traveller Marco Polo:

1. He was a contemporary of Qutb-ud-din Aibak.
2. He landed on the Coromandel Coast of India in 1292 AD.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

6. Which of the following best explains the term 'Tevaram'?

(a) A traditional dance form practiced in temples of Chola period
(b) An ancient text on philosophy written by Kannada scholars.
(c) A collection of poems by prominent Nayanars.
(d) A type of traditional South Indian musical instrument.

7. With reference to Sikhism, consider the following statements:

1. Baba Guru Nanak did not wish to establish a new religion.
2. Guru Gobind Singh compiled Guru Nanak's hymns in the Adi Granth Sahib.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

8. With reference to cultural history of India, consider the following pairs:

1. Malfuzat : Conversations of Sufi saints
2. Tazkiras : Biographical accounts of Sufi saints
3. Maktubat : Collection of letters written by Sufi saints

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one pair
(b) Only two pairs
(c) All three pairs
(d) None of the pairs

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9. मध्यकालीन भारत के निम्नलिखित में से किस शासक ने शासनकला के विषय में 'अमुक्तमल्यद' नामक कृति की रचना की?

(a) हरिहर
(b) बुक्का
(c) देवराय द्वितीय
(d) कृष्णदेव राय

10. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. आइन-ए-अकबरी में उत्तर भारत में उगाई जाने वाली फसलों की सूची में तंबाकू का उल्लेख है।
2. अकबर तंबाकू की लत से चिंतित था, इसलिये उसने इस पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

11. 'पोलज', 'परती', 'चचर' और 'बंजर' के रूप में भूमि का वर्गीकरण किया गया था

(a) अकबर के शासनकाल में
(b) शेरशाह सूरी के शासनकाल में
(c) मुहम्मद बिन तुगलक के शासनकाल में
(d) अलाउद्दीन खिलजी के शासनकाल में

12. मध्यकालीन भारत में, "नस्तलिक" शब्द का संबंध है:

(a) चित्रित सुलेखन के एक प्राचीन रूप से
(b) वर्णों को जोड़ने से निर्मित फारसी सुलेखन शैली से
(c) मुगल लघु चित्रकला शैली के एक रूप से
(d) विजयनगर साम्राज्य के दौरान कागज मोड़ने की एक पारंपरिक कला से

13. लिंगायत संप्रदाय के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. वे शिव के निराकार तथा लिंग रहित रूप की पूजा करते हैं।
2. वे श्राद्ध संस्कार जैसे अंतिम संस्कार का समर्थन नहीं करते हैं तथा मृतकों को दफनाते हैं।
3. उन्होंने जाति एवं ब्राह्मणवादी वर्चस्व के विचार को चुनौती दी।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन
(d) कोई भी नहीं

14. कवि-संत कबीर के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. उनके पद और शिक्षाएँ बीजक में संरक्षित हैं।
2. उन्होंने परम सत्य का वर्णन करने के लिये इस्लाम तथा हिंदू धर्म दोनों से प्रेरणा ली।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

15. मध्यकालीन भारत में प्रमुख राजनीतिक विकास के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित घटनाओं पर विचार कीजिये:

1. पुर्तगालियों द्वारा गोवा पर अधिकार
2. गोलकुंडा सल्तनत का उदय
3. उड़ीसा के गजपति साम्राज्य की स्थापना

उपर्युक्त घटनाओं का सही कालानुक्रमिक क्रम क्या है?

(a) 1–2–3
(b) 2–1–3
(c) 3–2–1
(d) 3–1–2

16. 'दो-फसल/Do-fasla' और 'जिन्स-ए-कामिल' शब्द निम्नलिखित में से किससे संबंधित हैं?

(a) मध्यकालीन भारतीय कृषि पद्धतियाँ
(b) इस्लामी दर्शन और रहस्यवाद
(c) प्राचीन भारतीय कपड़ा बुनाई
(d) भूमि माप इकाइयाँ

17. भारतीय इतिहास के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित में से किसे "सवार" के नाम से जाना जाता था?

(a) अरब व्यापारी
(b) घुड़सवार
(c) फारसी सुलेखक
(d) पैदल सेना के सैनिकों का वाहन

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9. Which of the following rulers of Medieval India has composed a work on state craft known as the 'Amuktamalyada'?

(a) Harihar
(b) Bukka
(c) Deva Raya II
(d) Krishna Deva Raya

10. Consider the following:

1. Ain-i-Akbari mentions tobacco in the list of crops grown in the north India.
2. Akbar was concerned about tobacco's addiction, so he banned it.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

11. The classification of lands as 'Polaj', 'Parauti', 'Chachar' and 'Banjar' was done in the reign of

(a) Akbar
(b) Sher Shah Suri
(c) Mohammad bin Tughlaq
(d) Allaudin Khilji

12. In medieval India, the term "Nastaliq" referred to :

(a) An ancient form of brush calligraphy
(b) A style of cursive Persian calligraphy
(c) A form of Mughal miniature painting style
(d) A traditional art of paper folding during Vijayanagar empire

13. With reference to Lingayat sect, consider the following statements:

1. They worship Shiva in a formless and genderless form.
2. They do not practice funerary rites such as cremation and perform burial of the dead.
3. They challenged the idea of caste and Brahmanical supremacy.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

14. With reference to poet-saint Kabir, consider the following:

1. His writings and teachings are preserved in Bijak.
2. He drew inspiration from both Islam and Hinduism to describe the ultimate reality.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

15. With reference to major political developments in medieval India, consider the following events:

1. Conquest of Goa by Portuguese
2. Emergence of Sultanate of Golconda
3. Establishment of Gajapati Kingdom of Orissa

What is the correct chronological sequence of the above events?

(a) 1-2-3
(b) 2-1-3
(c) 3-2-1
(d) 3-1-2

16. The terms 'Do-fasla' and 'Jins-i-kamil' are associated with which of the following?

(a) Medieval Indian agricultural practices
(b) Islamic philosophy and mysticism
(c) Ancient Indian textile weaving
(d) Land measurement units

17. With reference to Indian history, who of the following were known as "Sawar"?

(a) Arab Merchants
(b) Men on horses
(c) Persian Calligraphist
(d) Vehicle of infantry soldiers

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18. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन-I:

पूर्वी भारत में पहला अंग्रेज़ी कारखाना वर्ष 1651 में हुगली नदी के तट पर स्थापित किया गया था।

कथन-II:

अंग्रेज़ों ने कारखाने के चारों ओर एक किला बनाना शुरू किया जो बाद में कलकत्ता शहर बन गया।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सही है?

(a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है

(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है

(c) कथन-I सही है किंतु कथन-II गलत है

(d) कथन-I गलत है किंतु कथन-II सही है

19. भारतीय इतिहास के संदर्भ में "नील विद्रोह" निम्नलिखित में से किस घटना का वर्णन है?

(a) 1859-60 का नील विद्रोह

(b) 1921 का मोपला विद्रोह

(c) बिरसा मुंडा का विद्रोह 1899-1900

(d) 1857 का सिपाही विद्रोह

20. 1857 के विद्रोह के परिणामों के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी के सारे अधिकार ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य के हाथ में सौंप दिये।
2. शासकों को उनके क्षेत्र की सुरक्षा का आश्वासन दिया गया।
3. सेना में भारतीय सैनिकों की संख्या कम कर दी गई।
4. मुसलमानों की संपत्तियाँ ज़ब्त कर ली गईं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक

(b) केवल दो

(c) केवल तीन

(d) सभी चार

21. निम्नलिखित शहरों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. कलकत्ता
2. बंबई
3. सूरत

उपर्युक्त में से कितने शहर अठारहवीं सदी के अंत में महत्त्वपूर्ण प्रेजिडेंसी शहरों के रूप में उभरे?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

22. भारत के सांस्कृतिक इतिहास के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा 'खानकाह' शब्द का सही वर्णन है?

(a) सूफी संत का मकबरा

(b) एक सूफी स्थान जिसका उपयोग यात्रियों के विश्राम घर के रूप में किया जाता है

(c) मुसलमानों का एक खुला प्रार्थना स्थल

(d) मुस्लिम उलेमाओं की दरगाह

23. अठारहवीं शताब्दी के दौरान वस्त्र उद्योग के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. कैलिको अधिनियम ने भारत में मुद्रित सूती वस्त्रों के उपयोग पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया।
2. भारतीय वस्त्रों के साथ प्रतिस्पर्द्धा के कारण इंग्लैंड में तकनीकी नवाचार की खोज हुई।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

24. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. भूक्षेत्र पर विजय के अलावा ब्रिटिश सांस्कृतिक मिशन के अपने सिद्धांत में विश्वास करते थे।
2. हैनरी टॉमस कोलब्रुक ने फारसी रचनाओं का अंग्रेज़ी में अनुवाद करने में योगदान दिया।
3. एशियाटिक रिसर्च पत्रिका प्राच्यवादियों की एक पहल थी।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक

(b) केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन

(d) कोई भी नहीं

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18. Consider the following statements :

Statement-I :

The first English factory in the eastern India was set up on the banks of the river Hugli in 1651.

Statement-II :

The British began building a fort around the settlement which later became the city Calcutta.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I

(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I

(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect

(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

19. With reference to Indian history, the "Blue Rebellion" describes which of the following event?

(a) The Indigo revolt of 1859-60

(b) The Mappila rebellion of 1921

(c) Birsa Munda's revolt of 1899-1900

(d) The Sepoy Mutiny of 1857

20. With reference to consequences of the revolt of 1857, consider the following statements :

1. The power was transferred from East India Company to the British Crown.
2. Ruling chiefs were assured of protection of their territory.
3. Number of Indian soldiers in the army was reduced.
4. Properties of Muslims were confiscated.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) Only three

(d) All four

21. Consider the following cities :

1. Calcutta
2. Bombay
3. Surat

How many of the above cities rose to importance as presidency cities in late eighteenth century ?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two

(c) All three *(d)* None

22. With reference to the cultural history of India, which one of the following is the correct description of the term 'Khanqah'?

(a) The tomb of a Sufi saint

(b) A Sufi lodge, used as rest house for travellers

(c) An open prayer place of Muslims

(d) The shrine of Muslim ulemas

23. In context of textile industry during the eighteenth century, consider the following statements :

1. The Calico Act banned the use of printed cotton textiles in India.
2. Competition with Indian textiles led to search for technological innovation in England.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

24. Consider the following statements :

1. Apart from territorial conquest, British believed in their theory of cultural mission.
2. Henry Thomas Colebrooke contributed to the translation of Persian works into English.
3. The journal Asiatick Researches was an initiative of Orientalists.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) All three

(d) None

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25. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन-I:

वुड्स डिस्पैच ने तर्क दिया कि यूरोपीय शिक्षा से भारतीयों के नैतिक चरित्र में सुधार होगा।

कथन-II:

यूरोपीय शिक्षा भारतीयों को शिक्षा के आर्थिक महत्त्व को पहचानने में सक्षम बनाएगी।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सही है?

(a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है।

(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।

(c) कथन-I सही है किंतु कथन-II गलत है।

(d) कथन-I गलत है किंतु कथन-II सही है।

26. अधिगम की स्वदेशी प्रणाली, 'पाठशाला' के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. कोई निश्चित शुल्क नहीं था, कोई मुद्रित पुस्तकें नहीं थीं, कोई अलग भवन नहीं था और कोई वार्षिक परीक्षाएँ नहीं होती थीं।
2. इन संस्थानों की स्थापना ईसाई मिशनरियों द्वारा ईसाई धर्म को लोकप्रिय बनाने के प्रयास के रूप में की गई थी।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1

(b) केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों

(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

27. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

समाज सुधारक		*प्रभाव क्षेत्र*
1. राजा राममोहन रॉय	:	बंगाल
2. वीरेशलिंगम पंतुलु	:	आंध्र
3. श्री नारायण गुरु	:	तमिलनाडु

उपर्युक्त में से कितने युग्म सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

28. स्वदेशी आंदोलन के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इसके पीछे तात्कालिक कारण बंगाल का विभाजन था।
2. इसका प्रभाव क्षेत्र बंगाल प्रांत तक ही सीमित था।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

29. वृद्धावस्था जनसंख्या के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

पहल		*उद्देश्य*
1. प्रधानमंत्री वय वंदन योजना (PMVVY)	:	वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को पेंशन का गारंटीकृत भुगतान
2. SAMPANN पोर्टल	:	रोज़गार के अवसरों के लिये ऑनलाइन रोज़गार विनिमय मंच
3. SACRED पोर्टल	:	निर्बाध ऑनलाइन पेंशन प्रसंस्करण और भुगतान प्रणाली

उपर्युक्त में से कितने युग्म सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) केवल एक युग्म *(b)* केवल दो युग्म

(c) केवल तीन युग्म *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

30. भारत में विमुक्त, घुमंतू और अर्द्ध-घुमंतू जनजातियों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. काका कालेलकर आयोग की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर आपराधिक जनजाति अधिनियम को निरस्त कर दिया गया।
2. वर्ष 1871 के आपराधिक जनजाति अधिनियम के तहत ब्रिटिश शासन के दौरान उन्हें 'जन्मजात अपराधी' के रूप में 'अधिसूचित' किया गया था।
3. अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग से संबंधित बालिकाओं के लिये डॉ. अंबेडकर प्री-मैट्रिक और पोस्ट-मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान की जाती है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक

(b) केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन

(d) कोई भी नहीं

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25. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I:

Wood's Despatch argued that European learning would improve the moral character of Indians.

Statement-II:

European learning would enable Indians to recognize the economic importance of education.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I

(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I

(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect

(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

26. With reference to the indigenous system of learning, 'pathshala', consider the following statements:

1. There was no fixed fee, no printed books, no separate buildings and no annual examinations.
2. These institutions were set up by Christian missionaries in an attempt to popularize Christianity.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

27. Consider the following pairs:

	Social reformer		*Region of influence*
1.	Raja Rammohun Roy	:	Bengal
2.	Veerasalingam Pantulu	:	Andhra
3.	Shri Narayan Guru	:	Tamil Nadu

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two

(c) All three *(d)* None

28. With reference to the Swadeshi Movement, consider the following statements:

1. Partition of Bengal was the immediate cause behind it.
2. Its sphere of influence was limited to Bengal province.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

29. With reference to old age population, consider the following pairs:

	Initiative		*Objective*
1.	Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY)	:	guaranteed payout of pension to senior citizens
2.	SAMPANN Portal	:	online employment exchange platform for job opportunities
3.	SACRED Portal	:	seamless online pension processing and payment system

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one pair *(b)* Only two pairs

(c) All three pairs *(d)* None

30. With reference to Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes in India, consider the following:

1. The Criminal Tribes Act was repealed based on the report of Kaka Kalelkar Commission.
2. They were 'notified' as being 'born criminals' during the British regime under the Criminal Tribes Act of 1871.
3. Dr. Ambedkar Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship is provided for SC, ST and OBC girl child.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) All three

(d) None

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31. संयुक्त राष्ट्र में बाल मृत्यु दर के अनुमान के लिये गठित अंतर-एजेंसी समूह (UN IGME), जो बाल अस्तित्व लक्ष्यों की दिशा में प्रगति का विवरण प्रस्तुत करता है:

(a) अफ्रीकी देशों के लिये UNICEF द्वारा प्रचारित और वित्तपोषित एजेंसी है।

(b) बाल मृत्यु दर को कम करने के लिये सार्वजनिक-निजी सहयोग है।

(c) UNICEF के नेतृत्व वाला समूह है जिसमें WHO और विश्व बैंक जैसे कई संगठन शामिल हैं।

(d) बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य को बेहतर बनाने के लिये WHO द्वारा विकसित किया गया डेटाबेस है।

32. SMART प्रोग्राम के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य आयुर्वेद महाविद्यालयों और अस्पतालों के माध्यम से वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान को बढ़ावा देना है।
2. स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय कार्यान्वयन संस्था है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

33. भारत प्रवाह के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह रोज़मर्रा की ज़िंदगी में नदियों, बंदरगाहों और जहाज़रानी के महत्त्व और कल्पना पर प्रकाश डालेगा।
2. इसका लक्ष्य संभावित मत्स्य क्षेत्र के निर्माण के उद्देश्य से एक साझा मंच तैयार करना है।
3. यह पर्यटन मंत्रालय की एक प्रमुख पहल है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 3

(c) केवल 1 और 2 *(d)* केवल 2 और 3

34. निम्नलिखित विवरणों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. सतह से सतह पर मार करने वाली मिसाइल
2. कम दूरी की बैलिस्टिक मिसाइल
3. सिंगल-स्टेज मिसाइल
4. सॉलिड फ्यूल्ड मिसाइल

पृथ्वी-II मिसाइल के संदर्भ में उपर्युक्त में से कितने सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो

(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

35. 'वायरोवोर' (Virovore) निम्नलिखित में से किसको सर्वोत्तम रूप से संदर्भित करता है?

(a) पहला ज्ञात जीव जो विषाणुभक्षी है।

(b) विषाणुओं का समूह जो जीवाणुओं को संक्रमित करता है।

(c) निपाह वायरस का नया संस्करण

(d) कोविड वैक्सीन में मौजूद प्रतिजन

36. वन्यजीव संरक्षण बॉण्ड के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह एक परिणाम-आधारित वित्तीय साधन है।
2. इसका उपयोग वन संरक्षण के लिये किया जाता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1

(b) केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों

(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

37. iVOFm तकनीक के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इसे भारतीय विज्ञान शिक्षा एवं अनुसंधान संस्थान (IISER), पुणे द्वारा विकसित किया गया है।
2. यह वायु प्रदूषण को संबोधित करने के लिये अभिकल्पित है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1

(b) केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों

(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

38. केंद्रीय औषधि मानक नियंत्रण संगठन (CDSCO) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह देश में निर्मित, आयातित और वितरित चिकित्सा उत्पादों की सुरक्षा, प्रभावकारिता और गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चित करता है।
2. यह स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत एक सांविधिक निकाय है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1

(b) केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों

(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

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31. United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME) which reports progress towards child survival goals is:

(a) Agency promoted and financed by UNICEF for the African nations.

(b) Public-Private Cooperation to curtail the child mortality.

(c) UNICEF led group that includes multiple organization like WHO and World Bank.

(d) Database developed by WHO for enhancing children's well being.

32. With reference to SMART Program, consider the following:

1. The program aims to boost scientific research through Ayurveda colleges and hospitals.
2. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is the implementing authority.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

33. With reference to Bharat Pravah, consider the following:

1. It will highlight the significance and imagery of rivers, ports, and shipping in everyday life.
2. It aims to create a common platform for the purpose of creating potential fishing zones.
3. It is a flagship initiative of Ministry of Tourism.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 3 only

(c) 1 and 2 only *(d)* 2 and 3 only

34. Consider the following particulars:

1. Surface to Surface Missile
2. Short-Range Ballistic Missile
3. Single staged Missile
4. Solid fuelled Missile

How many of the above are correct with reference to Prithvi-II missile?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two

(c) Only three *(d)* All four

35. 'Virovore' best refers to which one of the following?

(a) First known organism that eats virus.

(b) Group of viruses that infect bacteria.

(c) Novel variant of Nipah virus

(d) Antigen present in Covid vaccine

36. With reference to Wildlife Conservation Bond, consider the following:

1. It is an outcome-based, financial instrument.
2. It is used for the conservation of forests.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

37. With reference to iVOFm Technique, consider the following :

1. It is developed by Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Pune.
2. It is designed to tackle air pollution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

38. Consider the following statements with reference to Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO):

1. It ensures the safety, efficacy and quality of medical products manufactured, imported and distributed in the country.
2. It is a statutory body under the Ministry of health and family welfare.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

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39. हाल ही में समाचारों में रहा पद 'ग्रीनशू ऑप्शन' संदर्भित करता है

(a) आरंभिक सार्वजनिक निर्गम (Initial Public Offer–IPO) के दौरान हामीदारों को सहमत संख्या से अधिक शेयर विक्रय की अनुमति प्रदान करना।

(b) बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों को घरेलू स्तर पर कॉर्पोरेट सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व में योगदान करने की अनुमति देना।

(c) कॉरपोरेट घरानों को अपने केंद्रीय कर का 10% हरित परियोजनाओं में योगदान हेतु प्रदान किया गया विकल्प।

(d) विदेशी निवेशकों के लिये भारत में ग्रीन बॉण्ड में निवेश हेतु उपलब्ध विकल्प।

40. ईंधन के रूप में हाइड्रोजन गैस के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. हाइड्रोजन ऊर्जा का भंडार है न कि एक महत्त्वपूर्ण स्रोत।
2. हाइड्रोजन का उपयोग आमतौर पर पेट्रोलियम शोधन और उर्वरक उत्पादन में किया जाता है।
3. हरित हाइड्रोजन का उत्पादन प्राकृतिक गैस से किया जाता है, जहाँ कार्बन अभिग्रहण और भंडारण का उपयोग करके उत्सर्जन को अभिग्रहित किया जाता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

41. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन-I:

यूरोप में कोई दुर्लभ मृदा तत्त्व भंडार नहीं पाया गया।

कथन-II:

यूरोपीय संघ (EU) द्वारा उपयोग किये जाने वाले दुर्लभ पृथ्वी खनिज का लगभग 98% चीन से आयात किया जाता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के बारे में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक सही है?

(a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है

(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है

(c) कथन-I सही है किंतु कथन-II गलत है

(d) कथन-I गलत है किंतु कथन-II सही है

42. सावित्री बाई फुले के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. उन्होंने पुणे में बालिकाओं के लिये प्रथम स्वदेशी रूप से संचालित विद्यालय स्थापित किया।
2. उन्होंने मुंबई तथा पुणे में नाईयों की हड़ताल का सफलतापूर्वक आयोजन किया जिसका उद्देश्य विधवाओं के सिर मुंडवाने की प्रचलित प्रथा का विरोध करना था।
3. उन्होंने महिलाओं के अधिकारों के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने के लिये महिला सेवा मंडल की शुरुआत की थी।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

43. सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. धौलावीरा से जलाशयों के साक्ष्य मिले हैं।
2. सर्वप्रथम खोजा गया स्थल मोहनजोदड़ो था।
3. "पुरोहित-राजा" की मूर्ति मोहनजोदड़ो से प्राप्त हुई।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

44. महाजनपद काल के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इस काल में लौह का उपयोग बढ़ गया था।
2. इस काल में दौरान बौद्ध धर्म और जैन धर्म का विकास हुआ।
3. इसमें से कुछ राज्य गण-संघ थे।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-से सही हैं?

(a) केवल 1 और 2 *(b)* केवल 2 और 3
(c) केवल 1 और 3 *(d)* 1, 2 और 3

45. जूनागढ़ शिलालेख के संबंध में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इसमें शक शासक रुद्रदमन की उपलब्धियाँ का उल्लेख मिलता है।
2. इसमें प्राकृतिक जलाशय सुदर्शन झील का उल्लेख भी किया गया है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

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39. The term 'greenshoe option' recently in news refers to

(a) allowing the underwriters to sell more shares than the agreed number during the initial public offering.

(b) permission to multinational companies to contribute to domestic corporate social responsibility.

(c) option given to the corporate houses to contribute 10% of their central tax to green projects.

(d) option available for foreign investors to invest in green bonds in India.

40. Consider the following statements with reference to Hydrogen gas as fuel:

1. Hydrogen is store of energy, not a source of energy.
2. Hydrogen is most commonly used in petroleum refining and fertilizer production.
3. Green hydrogen is produced from natural gas, where the emissions are captured using carbon capture and storage.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two

(c) All three *(d)* None

41. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I:

No rare earth mineral reserves are found in Europe.

Statement-II:

Around 98% of rare earth minerals used by the European Union (EU) are imported from China.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I

(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for statement-I

(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect

(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement -II is correct

42. Consider the following statements with reference to Savitri Bai Phule:

1. She established the first indigenously run school for girls in Pune.
2. She successfully organized a barber's strike in Mumbai and Pune to oppose the prevailing custom of shaving heads of widows.
3. She started the Mahila Seva Mandal to raise awareness about women's rights.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two

(c) All three *(d)* None

43. With reference to Indus Valley Civilisation, consider the following:

1. Water reservoirs are found in Dholavira.
2. The first site to be discovered was Mohenjodaro.
3. The 'priest-king' is excavated from Mohenjodaro.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two

(c) All three *(d)* None

44. With reference to Mahajanapadas period, consider the following:

1. It is an era associated with growing use of iron.
2. It witnessed the growth of Buddhism and Jainism.
3. Some of the kingdoms were Gana-Sanghas.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only *(b)* 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only *(d)* 1, 2 and 3

45. According to Junagadh rock inscription, consider the following:

1. It records the achievements of Shaka ruler Rudradaman.
2. It mentions about the natural reservoir Sudarshana Lake.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

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46. संगम युग के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. वेल्लालर : काश्तकार
2. उल्वर : हल चलाने वाले
3. अणिमई : दास

उपर्युक्त युग्मों में से कौन-सा सही सुमेलित है?

(a) केवल 1 और 2 *(b)* केवल 2 और 3
(c) केवल 1 और 3 *(d)* 1, 2 और 3

47. भारत के सामाजिक इतिहास के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. वर्णों की संख्या चार निर्धारित की गई।
2. जातियों की संख्या निश्चित थी।
3. ब्राह्मणवादी संस्थाओं को लोगों को जातियों में वर्गीकृत करने का अधिकार था।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 और 2 *(b)* केवल 1 और 3
(c) केवल 2 *(d)* 1, 2 और 3

48. सातवाहन शासकों के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इन शासकों की पत्नी के नाम उनके पिता के गोत्र से उद्भूत थे।
2. ये शासक बहुपत्नी प्रथा का पालन करते थे अर्थात् उनकी एक से अधिक पत्नियाँ थीं।
3. उनकी पहचान उनके पिता के नाम से की गई।
4. सिंहासन पर उनका उत्तराधिकार आमतौर पर पितृसत्तात्मक था।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

49. निम्नलिखित में से कौन 'तमिलकम' की व्याख्या करता है?

(a) भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप का सबसे उत्तरी क्षेत्र, जो अपनी वैदिक परंपराओं के लिये जाना जाता है।
(b) भारत के दक्षिणी क्षेत्र, जिनमें प्रमुखत: चोल, चेर और पांड्य राज्य शामिल हैं।
(c) भारत का मध्य क्षेत्र, जो गंगा और यमुना जैसी प्रमुख नदियों के संगम से चिह्नित है।
(d) व्यापार और समुद्री गतिविधियों के लिये पश्चिमी तटीय क्षेत्रों का वर्णन करने के लिये प्रयुक्त किये जाने वाला शब्द।

50. निम्न पर विचार कीजिये:

1. संसार निश्चित है।
2. संसार निष्प्राण है।
3. दु:ख मानव अस्तित्व का स्वाभाविक अंग है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने बौद्ध धर्म के दार्शनिक सिद्धांत है?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

51. भारत-ओमान संबंध के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. भारत ने सैन्य उपयोग और रसद सहायता के लिये ओमान के प्रमुख बंदरगाह दुक्म तक पहुँच प्राप्त कर ली है।
2. ईस्टर्न ब्रिज़ दोनों देशों के मध्य वायु सेना अभ्यास है।
3. ओमान, होर्मुज़ जलडमरूमध्य के लिये भारत का प्रवेश द्वार है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

52. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. चौथी औद्योगिक क्रांति डिजिटल, भौतिक और जैविक दुनिया के बीच की सीमाओं को कम करने के लिये प्रौद्योगिकी के उपयोग की विशेषता को संदर्भित करती है।
2. विश्व आर्थिक मंच ने चौथी औद्योगिक क्रांति का केंद्र स्थापित करने के लिये बंगलूरू को चुना है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

53. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इसका प्राथमिक उद्देश्य अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा प्रणाली की स्थिरता सुनिश्चित करना है।
2. यह विश्व व्यापार संगठन (WTO) के साथ ब्रेटन वुड्स ट्विन्स का गठन करता है।
3. यह वर्ल्ड इकोनॉमिक आउटलुक रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित करता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

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46. With reference to the Sangam age, consider the following pairs:

1. Vellalar : Tenants
2. Uzhavar : Ploughmen
3. Adimai : Slaves

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) 1 and 2 only *(b)* 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only *(d)* 1, 2 and 3

47. With reference to the ancient history of India, consider the following:

1. The number of varnas was fixed at four.
2. There was restriction on the number of jatis.
3. The Brahmanical authorities had the right to classify people into jatis.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only *(b)* 1 and 3 only
(c) 2 only *(d)* 1, 2 and 3

48. With reference to Satavahana rulers, consider the following statements:

1. The wife of these rulers derived their names from their father's gotras.
2. They were polygynous, that is, had more than one wife.
3. They were identified through their father's names.
4. Their succession to the throne was generally patrilineal.

How many of the above statements is/ are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

49. Which one of the following explains 'Tamilakam'?

(a) The northernmost region of the Indian subcontinent, known for its Vedic traditions.
(b) The southern regions of India, including the Chola, Chera, and Pandya chiefdoms.
(c) The central region of India, marked by the confluence of major rivers like the Ganges and Yamuna.
(d) A term used to describe the western coastal areas, famous for trade and maritime activities.

50. Consider the following:

1. The world is definite.
2. The world is soulless.
3. Sorrow is intrinsic to human existence.

How many of the above is the philosophy of Buddhism?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

51. With reference to India-Oman relation consider the following statements:

1. India has secured access to the key Port of Duqm in Oman for military use and logistical support.
2. Eastern Bridge is the air force exercise between the two countries.
3. Oman is India's gateway to Strait of Hormuz

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

52. Consider the following statements:

1. The Fourth Industrial Revolution is characterized by the use of technology to blur the boundaries of digital, physical, and biological worlds.
2. The World Economic Forum has chosen Bangalore for establishing its centre for the fourth industrial revolution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

53. With reference to International Monetary Fund (IMF) consider the following statements:

1. Its primary purpose is to ensure the stability of the international monetary system .
2. It along with the World Trade Organization (WTO) constitute the Bretton Woods Twins.
3. It publishes the World Economic Outlook.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) All three *(d)* None

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54. कभी-कभी चर्चा में रहने वाला विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन (WHO) का 'REPLACE' अभियान निम्नलिखित में से किसको संदर्भित करता है?

(a) नए प्रकार के वायरस से फैलने वाले संचारी रोगों को नियंत्रित करना

(b) वैश्विक खाद्य आपूर्ति से औद्योगिक रूप से उत्पादित कृत्रिम ट्रांस-वसा को समाप्त करना

(c) खाद्य पदार्थों में एक घटक के रूप में आंशिक रूप से हाइड्रोजनीकृत तेलों को प्रतिस्थापित करना

(d) विभिन्न कार्यात्मक ऊतकों में बदलने के लिये 'स्टेम कोशिकाओं' को प्रेरित करना

55. हाल ही में खोजे गए बर्हिग्रह LHS 475b के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह एक चट्टानी, पार्थिव ग्रह है जिसका व्यास पृथ्वी के समान है।
2. यह पृथ्वी से सैकड़ों डिग्री अधिक ठंडा है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1

(b) केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों

(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

56. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन-I:

बैलिस्टिक मिसाइलें पृथ्वी के वायुमंडल से बाहर निकलकर पुन: उसमें प्रवेश करती हैं।

कथन-II:

बैलिस्टिक मिसाइलें गति के सीधे प्रक्षेप पथ का अनुसरण करती हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के बारे में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक सही है?

(a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है।

(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।

(c) कथन-I सही है किंतु कथन-II गलत है।

(d) कथन-I गलत है किंतु कथन-II सही है।

57. हाल ही में भारत ने निम्नलिखित में से किस देश के साथ AK 203 राइफलों के संयुक्त उत्पादन के लिये एक समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किये हैं?

(a) जापान

(b) रूस

(c) फ्राँस

(d) संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका

58. प्रसिद्ध तीर्थस्थल पालीताना एवं शत्रुंजय पहाड़ी संबंधित है

(a) बौद्ध धर्म से

(b) जैन धर्म से

(c) वैष्णववाद से

(d) शैववाद से

59. अष्टाध्यायी के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह विद्वान पाणिनि द्वारा रचित एक प्राचीन ग्रंथ है।
2. यह ग्रंथ संस्कृत भाषा की ध्वन्यात्मकता, वाक्य-विन्यास और व्याकरण की विशद जानकारी देता है।
3. इसका उपयोग कंप्यूटर सिखाए जा सकने वाले संस्कृत भाषा के एल्गोरिदम के रूप में किया जा सकता हैं।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक

(b) केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन

(d) कोई भी नहीं

60. शिक्षा की वार्षिक स्थिति रिपोर्ट (ASER) 2022 के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इसे NGO 'प्रथम' द्वारा जारी किया गया है।
2. यह एक वार्षिक, नागरिक-नेतृत्व वाला घरेलू सर्वेक्षण है।
3. यह विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर छात्रों के नामांकन की स्थिति का आकलन करता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक

(b) केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन

(d) कोई भी नहीं

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54. World Health Organization (WHO)'s "REPLACE" campaign sometimes talked about with reference to which one of the following?

(a) Controlling the communicable diseases spread by novel strains of viruses

(b) To eliminate industrially produced artificial trans-fats from global food supply

(c) To replace partially hydrogenated oils as an ingredient in foods

(d) Stimulating 'stem cells' to transform into diverse functional tissues

55. With reference to the recently discovered exoplanet LHS 475b consider the following statements:

1. It is a terrestrial, rocky planet similar in size to Earth.
2. It is hundreds of degrees cooler than Earth.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

56. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I:

Ballistic missiles leave the earth's atmosphere and re-enter it.

Statement-II:

Ballistic missiles follow a straight trajectory of motion.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I

(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I

(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect

(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

57. Recently India signed a deal for the joint production of AK 203 rifles with which one of the following countries?

(a) Japan

(b) Russia

(c) France

(d) USA

58. The well-known pilgrimage of Palitana and Shatrunjaya Hill belongs to

(a) Buddhism

(b) Jainism

(c) Vaishnavism

(d) Shaivism

59. With reference to Ashtadhyayi, consider the following statements:

1. It is an ancient text written by the scholar Panini.
2. It delves deep into the Sanskrit language's phonetics, syntax and grammar.
3. It can be used as a language algorithm that can be taught to computers.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) All three

(d) None

60. With reference to Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2022, consider the following:

1. It is released by NGO Pratham.
2. It is an annual, citizen led household survey.
3. It assesses the enrolment status of students at university level.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) All three

(d) None

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61. निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. ई-स्पोर्ट्स (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक स्पोर्ट्स) प्रतिस्पर्द्धी खेल है जहाँ गेमर्स विभिन्न खेलों में प्रतिस्पर्द्धा करने के लिये अपनी शारीरिक और मानसिक क्षमताओं का उपयोग करते हैं।
2. युवा कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय 'ई-स्पोर्ट्स' के लिये नोडल मंत्रालय है जबकि इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स एवं सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय 'ऑनलाइन गेमिंग' का प्रबंधन करता है।
3. ई-स्पोर्ट्स भारत में बहुखेल आयोजन श्रेणी का भाग है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन
(d) कोई भी नहीं

62. सहायता प्राप्त जननीय प्रौद्योगिकी (विनियमन) अधिनियम, 2021 के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इस अधिनियम के तहत नेशनल असिस्टेड रिप्रोडक्टिव टेक्नोलॉजी (ART) एंड सरोगेसी बोर्ड अधिनियम के तहत एक सांविधिक निकाय है।
2. एक बैंक 21 से 55 वर्ष की आयु के पुरुषों से शुक्राणु और 23 से 35 वर्ष की आयु की महिलाओं से अंडाणु प्राप्त कर सकता है।
3. ART प्रक्रियाओं से संबंधित उपचार केवल शामिल युगल या एकल पक्षकारों (कमीशनिंग पार्टी) और दाता की लिखित स्वीकृति के बाद ही किया जा सकता है।
4. अधिनियम परलैंगिक-व्यक्तियों और समलैंगिक जोड़ों को ART सेवाओं का लाभ लेने से वंचित करता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

63. निम्न पर विचार कीजिये:

कथन-I:

प्रवासी भारतीय दिवस (PBD) 9 जनवरी को मनाया जाता है।

कथन-II:

इसी दिन वर्ष 1915 में महात्मा गांधी दक्षिण अफ्रीका से भारत लौटे थे।

उपर्युक्त कथनों के बारे में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा एक सही है?

(a) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या है।
(b) कथन-I और कथन-II दोनों सही हैं तथा कथन-II, कथन-I की सही व्याख्या नहीं है।
(c) कथन-I सही है किंतु कथन-II गलत है।
(d) कथन-I गलत है किंतु कथन-II सही है।

64. ब्रिटिश भारत में भू-राजस्व बंदोबस्त के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. बंगाल में स्थायी बंदोबस्त और बॉम्बे दक्कन में रैयतवाड़ी बंदोबस्त की शुरुआत की गई।
2. स्थायी बंदोबस्त राजाओं और तालुकदारों के साथ और रैयतवाड़ी बंदोबस्त वास्तविक कृषकों के साथ किया गया था।
3. रैयतवाड़ी बंदोबस्त में भू-राजस्व निश्चित होता था एवं स्थायी बंदोबस्त में वृद्धि प्रति 30 वर्ष में की जाती थी।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन
(d) कोई भी नहीं

65. ब्रिटिश भारत में संथालों के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. 1857 के विद्रोह के बाद संथाल विद्रोह हुआ।
2. संथाल विद्रोह के नेता सिधू मांझी थे।
3. संथाल विद्रोह पहाड़िया लोगों के बीच हुआ जो स्थानांतरित कृषक थे और संथाल जो स्थायी कृषक थे।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन
(d) कोई भी नहीं

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61. Consider the following:

1. E-sports (Electronic Sports) is a competitive sport where gamers use their physical and mental abilities to compete in various games.
2. Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports is the nodal ministry for 'E-sports' while Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology oversees 'Online Gaming'.
3. E-Sports is a part of the multisport event category in India.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

62. With reference to Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Act, 2021, consider the following statements:

1. National Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) and Surrogacy Board is a statutory body under the act.
2. A bank may obtain semen from males between 21 and 55 years of age, and eggs from females between 23 and 35 years of age.
3. ART procedures must be conducted only with the written consent of the commissioning parties and the donor.
4. The Act excludes trans-persons and homosexual couples from availing ART services.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

63. Consider the following:

Statement-I:
Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD) is celebrated on 9th January.

Statement-II:
It was in 1915 that Mahatma Gandhi, returned to India from South Africa on the same day.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

64. Consider the following statements with reference to land revenue settlements in British India:

1. The Permanent Settlement was introduced in Bengal and Ryotwari settlement in Bombay Deccan.
2. The Permanent Settlement was made with the rajas and taluqdars and Ryotwari Settlement with actual cultivators.
3. The land revenue was fixed in Ryotwari Settlement and increased every 30 years in Permanent settlement.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

65. Consider the following statements with reference to Santhals in British India:

1. The Santhal Rebellion happened after the revolt of 1857.
2. Sidhu Manjhi was the leader of the Santhal Rebellion.
3. Santhal Rebellion occurred between the Paharias who were shifting cultivators and Santhals who were settled agriculturalists.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

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66. भारतीय इतिहास के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. अमेरिका में गृह युद्ध की समाप्ति
2. रैयतों की ऋणग्रस्तता में वृद्धि
3. भू-राजस्व में वृद्धि
4. साहूकारों के ऋणपत्र और दस्तावेज़

उपर्युक्त में से कितने वर्ष 1875 के दक्कन दंगों के कारण थे?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

67. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

व्यक्तित्व	*नेतृत्व का स्थान*
1. नाना साहब	: कानपुर
2. कुँवर सिंह	: आरा
3. बिरजिस कद्र	: लखनऊ
4. मौलवी अहमदुल्लाह शाह	: मेरठ

उपर्युक्त में से कितने व्यक्तित्व 1857 के विद्रोह में उनके नेतृत्व के स्थान से सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

68. सहायक संधि के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. राज्य में एक ब्रिटिश सैन्य टुकड़ी नियुक्त करने का प्रावधान था।
2. अन्य शासकों के साथ समझौते करने या युद्ध में शामिल होने की अनुमति दी गई।
3. सहयोगियों की बाहरी और आंतरिक चुनौतियों से रक्षा की ज़िम्मेदारी नहीं थी।
4. एक ब्रिटिश रेजीडेंट को न्यायालय से संबद्ध किया गया।

ब्रिटिशों के साथ सहायक संधि पर हस्ताक्षर करने वाले भारतीय शासकों पर उपरोक्त में से कितने नियम एवं शर्तें लागू की गई थीं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन
(d) सभी चार

69. 1857 के विद्रोह पर आधारित प्रसिद्ध तस्वीर 'रिलीफ ऑफ लखनऊ' जिसमें चित्रकार ने हेनरी हैवलॉक, कॉलिन कैंपबेल और जेम्स आउट्रम जैसे ब्रिटिश नायकों का गुणगान किया है, जिन्होंने अंग्रेज़ों को बचाया और विद्रोहियों का दमन किया, इसे चित्रित किया गया था

(a) टॉमस जोन्स बार्कर द्वारा
(b) जोसेफ नोएल पैटन द्वारा
(c) फेलिस बीटो द्वारा
(d) फ्राँसिस ग्रांट द्वारा

70. लॉटरी समिति (वर्ष 1817) संबंधित है

(a) फोर्ट सेंट जॉर्ज शहर में नगरपालिका सुधार।
(b) अवध में कुशासन की जाँच
(c) बॉम्बे में प्लेग रोग का प्रसार।
(d) फोर्ट विलियम शहर का नगर सुधार।

71. भारतीय इतिहास के संदर्भ में, एफ.डब्ल्यू. स्टीवंस, एच. सेंट क्लेयर विल्किंस, कर्नल थॉमस काउपर और जेम्स स्कॉट किससे जुड़े थे?

(a) स्थापत्य अभिकल्पना
(b) पुरातत्व उत्खनन
(c) चर्च के पादरी
(d) रेलवे के निर्माण

72. नवंबर 1931 के दूसरे गोलमेज सम्मेलन के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. यह 'गांधी-इरविन समझौते' का परिणाम था।
2. महात्मा गांधी ने 'अछूतों' के राजनीतिक उत्थान के लिये अलग निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की मांग का समर्थन किया।
3. सम्मेलन में संविधान सभा के तत्काल गठन का निर्णय लिया गया।
4. जब सम्मेलन लंदन में आयोजित किया गया था तब लॉर्ड विलिंग्डन भारत के वायसराय थे।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन
(d) सभी चार

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66. Consider the following with reference to Indian History :

1. End of civil war in America
2. Increase indebtedness of ryots
3. Increase in land revenue
4. Bonds and deeds of moneylenders

How many of the above were the reasons for the Deccan Riots of 1875?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

67. Consider the following pairs :

	Personality		*Place of leadership*
1.	Nana Sahib	:	Kanpur
2.	Kunwar Singh	:	Arrah
3.	Birjis Qadr	:	Lucknow
4.	Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah	:	Meerut

How many of the personalities are correctly matched with the place of their leadership in the revolt of 1857?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

68. Consider the following statements with reference to Subsidiary Alliance :

1. A British armed contingent would be stationed in the territory.
2. Allowed to enter into agreements with other rulers or engage in warfare.
3. Not responsible for protecting from external and internal threats.
4. A British Resident to be attached to the court.

How many of the above terms and conditions were imposed on Indian rulers who had signed Subsidiary Alliance with the British ?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

69. The famous painting 'Relief of Lucknow' based on the revolt of 1857 in which the painter commemorated British heroes like Henry Havelock, Colin Campbell, and James Outram who saved the English and repressed the rebels, is painted by

(a) Thomas Jones Barker
(b) Joseph Noel Paton
(c) Felice Beato
(d) Francis Grant

70. Lottery Committee (1817) is related to

(a) municipal reform in Fort St. George City.
(b) enquiring the misgovernance in Awadh
(c) spread of plague disease in Bombay.
(d) town improvement of Fort William City.

71. With reference to the Indian History, F.W. Stevens, H. St. Clair Wilkins, Colonel Thomas Cowper and James Scott were associated with

(a) Architectural designing
(b) Archaeological excavations
(c) Church's priests
(d) Construction of railways

72. Consider the following statements with reference to the Second Round Table Conference of November 1931 :

1. It was the outcome of 'Gandhi-Irwin Pact'.
2. Mahatma Gandhi supported the demand of separate electorate for 'Untouchables' for their political upliftment.
3. The Conference came to a solid conclusion for immediate formation of constituent assembly.
4. Lord Willingdon was a viceroy of India when the conference was held in London.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Only three
(d) All four

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73. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

वायसराय		*प्रमुख घटना*
1. माउंटबेटन	:	भारत की स्वतंत्रता
2. वेवेल	:	प्रत्यक्ष कार्रवाई दिवस
3. लिनलिथगो	:	द्वितीय विश्वयुद्ध
4. विलिंग्डन	:	दांडी यात्रा

उपर्युक्त में से कितने युग्म सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) केवल एक *(b)* केवल दो
(c) केवल तीन *(d)* सभी चार

74. कॉन्ग्रेस के किस अधिवेशन में 'पूर्ण स्वराज' को स्वतंत्रता संग्राम का लक्ष्य स्वीकार किया गया?

(a) वर्ष 1929 का लाहौर अधिवेशन
(b) वर्ष 1928 का कलकत्ता अधिवेशन
(c) वर्ष 1931 का कराची अधिवेशन
(d) वर्ष 1920 का नागपुर अधिवेशन

75. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. अशोक ने अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति की, जिन्हें धम्म महामात्त के नाम से जाना जाता था।
2. अशोक के अधिकांश अभिलेख ब्राह्मी लिपि में हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

76. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

राजा		*साम्राज्य*
1. विजयालय	:	चोल
2. दंतिदुर्ग	:	प्रतिहार
3. पृथ्वीराज तृतीय	:	चौहान
4. नागभट्ट प्रथम	:	राष्ट्रकूट

उपर्युक्त में से कितने युग्म सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) केवल एक युग्म
(b) केवल दो युग्म
(c) केवल तीन युग्म
(d) सभी चार युग्म

77. मोठ की मस्जिद का निर्माण एक मंत्री द्वारा किया गया था

(a) सिकंदर लोधी के शासनकाल में
(b) कुतुबुद्दीन ऐबक के शासनकाल में
(c) गयासुद्दीन बलबन के शासनकाल में
(d) फिरोज़ शाह तुगलक के शासनकाल में

78. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. वीरशैव आंदोलन बसवन्ना द्वारा प्रारंभ किया गया था।
2. वीरशैवों ने सभी मनुष्यों की समानता के लिये दृढ़ता से तर्क प्रस्तुत किये।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

79. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. अभिलेख प्रस्तर अथवा धातु जैसी कठोर सतहों पर उत्कीर्णित लेख हैं।
2. पांडुलिपियाँ आमतौर पर ताड़ के पत्ते पर लिखी जाती हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

80. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. श्रेणियों ने बैंकों के रूप में कार्य किया, जहाँ कुलीन पुरुष और महिलाएँ धन जमा करते थे।
2. अरिकामेडु एक ऐसा स्थल है जहाँ रोमन लैंप, काँच के बर्तन और रत्न पाए गए हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

81. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

संत		*राज्य*
1. संत कबीर	:	गुजरात
2. संत एकनाथ	:	महाराष्ट्र
3. संत त्यागराज	:	तमिलनाडु

उपर्युक्त में से कितने युग्म सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) केवल एक युग्म *(b)* केवल दो युग्म
(c) सभी तीन युग्म *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

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73. Consider the following pairs:

Viceroy		*Major event*
1. Mountbatten	:	Free India
2. Wavell	:	Direct Action Day
3. Linlithgow	:	Second World War
4. Willingdon	:	Dandi March

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one *(b)* Only two
(c) Only three *(d)* All four

74. 'Purna Swaraj' was accepted as goal for freedom struggle, at which session of the congress?

(a) Lahore session of 1929
(b) Calcutta Session of 1928
(c) Karachi Session of 1931
(d) Nagpur Session of 1920

75. Consider the following statements:

1. Ashoka appointed officials, known as the Dhamma Mahamattas.
2. Most Ashokan inscriptions are in the Brahmi script.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

76. Consider the following pairs:

King		*Dynasty*
1. Vijayalaya	:	Chola
2. Dantidurga	:	Pratihara
3. Prithviraj III	:	Chahamanas
4. Nagabhata I	:	Rashtrakuta

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one pair
(b) Only two pairs
(c) Only three pairs
(d) All four pairs

77. Moth ki Masjid was built by a minister during the reign of

(a) Sikander Lodhi
(b) Qutb-ud-din Aybak
(c) Ghiyasuddin Balban
(d) Firuz shah Tughluq

78. Consider the following statements:

1. The Virashaivas movement was initiated by Basavanna.
2. The Virashaivas argued strongly for the equality of all human beings.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

79. Consider the following statements:

1. Inscriptions are writings on hard surfaces such as stone or metal.
2. Manuscripts are usually written on palm leaf.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

80. Consider the following statements:

1. Shrenis served as banks, where rich men and women deposited money.
2. Arikamedu is a site where Roman lamps, glass ware and gems have been found.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

81. Consider the following pairs:

Saints		*State*
1. Saint Kabir	:	Gujarat
2. Saint Eknath	:	Maharashtra
3. Saint Tyagaraja	:	Tamil Nadu

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one pair *(b)* Only two pairs
(c) All three pairs *(d)* None

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82. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. ऑल इंडिया मुस्लिम लीग के लाहौर अधिवेशन में 'पाकिस्तान प्रस्ताव' पारित किया गया।
2. यूनियनिस्ट पार्टी बंगाल में व्यापारियों के हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाली एक राजनीतिक पार्टी थी।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

83. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

भूमि की श्रेणी		*जिससे संबंधित है*
1. वेल्लनवगाई	:	गैर-ब्राह्मण किसान स्वामी की भूमि
2. ब्रह्मदेय	:	ब्राह्मणों को उपहार में दी गई भूमि
3. पल्लिच्चंदम	:	किसी विद्यालय के रखरखाव के लिये भूमि
4. शालाभोग	:	जैन संस्थाओं को दान दी गई भूमि

उपर्युक्त में से कितने युग्म सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) केवल एक युग्म *(b)* केवल दो युग्म
(c) केवल तीन युग्म *(d)* सभी चार युग्म

84. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

संस्थापक		*प्रांत*
1. सआदत खान	:	अवध
2. मुर्शीद कुली खान	:	हैदराबाद
3. आसफ जाह	:	बंगाल

उपर्युक्त में से कितने युग्म सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) केवल एक युग्म *(b)* केवल दो युग्म
(c) सभी तीन युग्म *(d)* कोई भी नहीं

85. भारत के सांस्कृतिक इतिहास के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा 'कुटागारशाला' शब्द का सही विवरण प्रदान करता है?

(a) बौद्ध भिक्षुओं के लिये ध्यान और आध्यात्मिक विश्राम का स्थान।
(b) नुकीली छत वाली एक झोपड़ी जहाँ दार्शनिक विमर्श और विवेचनाएँ होती थीं।
(c) एक सामुदायिक रसोई जहाँ भोजन तैयार किया जाता था तथा मठ के निवासियों के मध्य परोसा जाता था।
(d) धार्मिक ग्रंथों और पवित्र ग्रंथों के लिये भंडारण सुविधा।

86. गुप्तकालीन समाज के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. अछूतों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई।
2. इस काल में शूद्रों की स्थिति और खराब हो गई।
3. निम्न वर्ण की महिलाओं को अपनी आजीविका अर्जित करने की स्वतंत्रता थी।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल 1 और 2 *(b)* केवल 2 और 3
(c) केवल 1 और 3 *(d)* 1, 2 और 3

87. भारतीय सिक्कों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. आहत सिक्के ढाले गए सबसे प्राचीनतम सिक्के थे।
2. शासकों की प्रतिमा वाले पहले सिक्के गुप्तों द्वारा जारी किये गए थे।

उपार्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

88. धर्मसूत्रों के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इसने विवाह के सात प्रकारों को स्वीकृति दी।
2. यह सामाजिक व्यवहार के लिये विस्तृत आचार संहिताओं को उल्लिखित करते हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

89. प्राचीन भारत का निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा नाटक एक नायक की जटिल स्थिति को दर्शाता है जो ब्राह्मण और व्यापारी दोनों है?

(a) स्वप्नवासवदत्ता
(b) मालविकाग्निमित्रम्
(c) मेघदूत
(d) मृच्छकटिकम्

90. किस ग्रंथ में बौद्ध धर्म का क्षेत्रीय इतिहास मिलता है?

(a) दीपवंश *(b)* दिव्यावदान
(c) बुद्धचरित *(d)* विनय पिटक

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82. Consider the following statements:

1. The 'Pakistan Resolution' was passed at Lahore session of All India Muslim League.
2. Unionist party was a political party representing interest of businessmen in the Bengal.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

83. Consider the following pairs:

	Category of Land		*Related to*
1.	Vellanvagai	:	Land of non-Brahamana peasant proprietors
2.	Brahmadeya	:	Land gifted to brahmanas
3.	Pallichchhandam	:	Land for the maintenance of a school
4.	Shalabhoga	:	Land donated to Jaina institutions

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one pair *(b)* Only two pairs
(c) Only three pairs *(d)* All four pairs

84. Consider the following pairs:

	Founder		*Province*
1.	Saadat Khan	:	Awadh
2.	Murshid Quli Khan	:	Hyderabad
3.	Asaf Jah	:	Bengal

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one pair *(b)* Only two pairs
(c) All three pairs *(d)* None

85. With reference to the cultural history of India, which one of the following is the correct description of the term 'Kutagarashala'?

(a) A place of meditation and spiritual retreat for Buddhist monks.
(b) A hut with a pointed roof where philosophical debates and discussions took place.
(c) A communal kitchen where food was prepared and shared among the residents of a monastery.
(d) A storage facility for religious scriptures and sacred texts.

86. With reference to the society during the Gupta period, consider the following:

1. The untouchables increased in number.
2. The position of shudras degraded during this period.
3. The women of lower varnas were free to earn their livelihood.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only *(b)* 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only *(d)* 1, 2 and 3

87. With reference to the Indian coinage, consider the following:

1. Die-struck coins were the earliest to be minted.
2. The first coins to bear the images of rulers were issued by Guptas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

88. With reference to Dharmasutras, consider the following:

1. It recognised as many as seven forms of marriage.
2. It lays down the codes of social behaviour in detail.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

89. Which one of the following play of ancient India depicts the complex situation of a protagonist who is both a Brahmana and a merchant?

(a) Swapnavasavadatta
(b) Malavikagnimitra
(c) Meghadoota
(d) Mrichchhakatika

90. Which of the texts contain the regional history of Buddhism?

(a) Dipavamsa *(b)* Divyavadana
(c) Buddhacharita *(d)* Vinaya Pitaka

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91. जैन धर्म के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इसका मूल सिद्धांत वर्धमान महावीर द्वारा विकसित किया गया था।
2. इसका सबसे प्रमुख विचार यह है कि संपूर्ण विश्व आंशिक रूप से प्राणवान है और आंशिक रूप से निर्जीव है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

92. प्रारंभिक मध्ययुगीन भारत में तांत्रिकवाद के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित पर विचार कीजिये:

1. इसके अंतर्गत स्त्री और पुरुष दोनों ही शामिल हो सकते थे।
2. इसके अभ्यासकर्त्ता जाति एवं वर्ग के भेद का पालन करते थे।
3. इसके विचारों ने शैव धर्म को प्रभावित किया।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन
(d) कोई भी नहीं

93. कलंदरों और मलंगों के सूफी रहस्यवादियों में क्या समानता/समानताएँ है/हैं?

1. दोनों ने अनुष्ठानों को नज़रअंदाज़ किया और शरिया की अवहेलना की।
2. दोनों इस्लामी कानून एवं सिद्धांतों की व्याख्या करने वाले प्रमुख विद्वान थे।
3. दोनों ने वैराग्य के चरम रूपों को देखा।

नीचे दिये गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिये:

(a) केवल 1 और 2
(b) केवल 2
(c) केवल 1 और 3
(d) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

94. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. तलकर्षण किसी जलाशय के तल पर जमा रेत, बजरी और गाद जैसे तलछट को हटाने की प्रक्रिया है।
2. बड़े बाँध बनाने के मामले में भारत विश्व में दूसरे स्थान पर है।
3. अवसादीकरण अपक्षय एवं अपरदन जैसी प्रक्रियाओं के माध्यम से स्वाभाविक रूप से हो सकता है।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक
(b) केवल दो
(c) सभी तीन
(d) कोई भी नहीं

95. निम्न पर विचार कीजिये:

1. भूमि अवतलन/अधोगमन पृथ्वी की सतह का धीरे-धीरे धँसना या अचानक धँसना है।
2. जोशीमठ एक भूस्खलन-धँसाव क्षेत्र है जो उच्च जोखिम वाले भूकंपीय क्षेत्र-V में आता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

96. निम्न पर विचार कीजिये:

1. राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण एक विशेष न्यायिक निकाय है जो देश में पर्यावरणीय मामलों पर निर्णयन हेतु विशेषज्ञता से सुसज्जित है।
2. भारतीय वन अधिनियम 1927 वनों, वनोत्पाद की आवाजाही, पारगमन, काष्ठ और अन्य वनोपजों पर आरोपित शुल्क से संबंधित कानून को समेकित करने का प्रयास करता है।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1
(b) केवल 2
(c) 1 और 2 दोनों
(d) न तो 1 और न ही 2

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91. With reference to Jainism, consider the following statements:

1. Its basic philosophy was developed by Vardhamana Mahavira.
2. Its most important idea is that the world is partially animated and partially unanimated.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

92. With reference to Tantricism in early medieval India, consider the following:

1. It was open to both men and women.
2. Its practitioners obeyed the caste and class difference.
3. Its ideas influenced Shaivism.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

93. What is/are common to the Sufi mystics of Qalandars and Malangs?

1. Both ignored rituals and defied shariat.
2. Both were prominent scholars who interpreted Islamic law and principles.
3. Both observed extreme asceticism.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) None of the above

94. Consider the following statements:

1. Dredging is the process of removing sediments, such as sand, gravel, and silt, accumulated at the bottom of a reservoir.
2. India is ranked second in the world in terms of building large dams.
3. Sedimentation can occur naturally through processes such as weathering and erosion.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

95. Consider the following:

1. Land subsidence is a gradual settling or sudden sinking of the Earth's surface
2. Joshimath is a landslide-subsidence zone falling in high-risk seismic Zone-V.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

96. Consider the following:

1. National Green Tribunal is a specialized judicial body equipped with expertise for adjudicating environmental cases in the country.
2. The Indian Forest Act 1927 seeks to consolidate the law relating to forests, transit of forest produces, and duty levied on timber and other forest produce.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

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97. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. हीट डोम तब होता है जब निम्न दाब का क्षेत्र एक जगह पर लंबे समय गर्म वायु को अधिग्रहित रखता है।
2. जेट धाराएँ वायुमंडल के ऊपरी स्तरों में तेज़ पवनों की अपेक्षाकृत संकरी पट्टी होती हैं।

उपर्युक्त कथनों में से कौन-सा/से सही है/हैं?

(a) केवल 1 *(b)* केवल 2

(c) 1 और 2 दोनों *(d)* न तो 1 और न ही 2

98. निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिये:

1. कोरल पॉलीप्स छोटे और मांसल समुद्री एनीमोन हैं जो उष्णकटिबंधीय तथा उपोष्णकटिबंधीय महासागरों एवं समुद्रों में रहते हैं।
2. तटीय प्रवाल भित्तियाँ महाद्वीप के निकट विकसित होती हैं तथा समुद्र तट के निकट रहती हैं।
3. प्रवाल रोधिकाएँ महाद्वीपीय शेल्फ के अपतटीय क्षेत्रों पर पाई जाती हैं।

उपर्युक्त में से कितने कथन सही हैं?

(a) केवल एक

(b) केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन

(d) कोई भी नहीं

99. इस उद्धरण के माध्यम से यात्री डोमिंगो पेस ने निम्नलिखित में से किस साम्राज्य का वर्णन किया है?

"वहाँ से मैंने जो देखा वह मुझे रोम जितना विशाल प्रतीत हुआ तथा देखने में अत्यंत सुंदर; इसमें पेड़ों के कई उपवन हैं, आवासों के बगीचों में तथा पानी की कई नालियाँ जो इसमें आती हैं तथा कई स्थानों पर झीलें हैं..."

(a) विजयनगर साम्राज्य

(b) मुगल साम्राज्य

(c) पल्लव साम्राज्य

(d) बहमनी साम्राज्य

100. निम्नलिखित युग्मों पर विचार कीजिये:

राष्ट्रीय उद्यान		*अपवाहित नदी*
1. मोलिंग राष्ट्रीय उद्यान	:	नोआ दिहिंग
2. नामदफा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान	:	सियोम
3. ओरांग राष्ट्रीय उद्यान	:	ब्रह्मपुत्र

उपर्युक्त में से कितने युग्म सही सुमेलित हैं?

(a) केवल एक

(b) केवल दो

(c) सभी तीन

(d) कोई भी नहीं

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97. Consider the following statements:

1. A heat dome occurs when an area of low-pressure traps warm air over a region for an extended period.
2. Jet streams are relatively narrow bands of strong wind in the upper levels of the atmosphere.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only *(b)* 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 *(d)* Neither 1 nor 2

98. Consider the following statements:

1. Coral polyps are tiny and fleshy sea anemones that live in tropical and subtropical oceans and seas.
2. Fringing reefs evolve and develop near the continent and remain close to the coastline.
3. Barrier reefs are found offshore on the continental shelf.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

99. Which of the following empires is described by the traveller Domingo Paes through this excerpt?

"What I saw from thence seemed to me as large as Rome, and very beautiful to the sight; there are many groves of trees within it... and many conduits of water which flow into the midst of it, and in places there are lake..."

(a) Vijayanagara Empire
(b) Mughal Empire
(c) Pallava Empire
(d) Bahamani Empire

100. Consider the following pairs:

	National Park		*River flowing*
1.	Mouling national park	:	Noa Dihing
2.	Namdapha national park	:	Siyom
3.	Orang national park	:	Brahmaputra

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

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रफ कार्य हेतु

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Test Code: P1/P2-2404

TEST BOOKLET
GENERAL STUDIES

TEST – 04

D

Time Allowed : Two Hours **Maximum Marks : 200**

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2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES CODE **A, B, C** OR **D** AS THE CASE MAY BE IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE ANSWER SHEET.
3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside this line. *DO NOT* write *anything else* on the Test Booklet.
4. This Test Booklet contains 100 items (questions). Each question is printed both in **Hindi** and **English**. Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose ONLY ONE response for each item.
5. You have to mark all your responses ONLY on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer sheet.
6. All items carry equal marks.
7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your admission certificate.
8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator *only the Answer Sheet*. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
9. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.
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    THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS.
    (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **One-Third** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
    (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
    (iii) If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no **penalty** for that question.

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TEST BOOKLET SERIES

Test Code: P1/P2-2404

(English Version)

ANSWER & EXPLANATION

GENERAL STUDIES

TEST – 04

D

ANSWERS

Q. No.	Answers	Q. No.	Answers	Q. No.	Answers	Q. No.	Answers
1	(c)	26	(a)	51	(c)	76	(b)
2	(b)	27	(b)	52	(a)	77	(a)
3	(d)	28	(a)	53	(b)	78	(c)
4	(b)	29	(a)	54	(b)	79	(c)
5	(b)	30	(a)	55	(a)	80	(c)
6	(c)	31	(c)	56	(c)	81	(b)
7	(a)	32	(a)	57	(b)	82	(a)
8	(c)	33	(a)	58	(b)	83	(b)
9	(d)	34	(c)	59	(c)	84	(a)
10	(d)	35	(a)	60	(b)	85	(b)
11	(a)	36	(a)	61	(c)	86	(c)
12	(b)	37	(a)	62	(d)	87	(d)
13	(b)	38	(c)	63	(a)	88	(b)
14	(c)	39	(a)	64	(b)	89	(d)
15	(d)	40	(b)	65	(a)	90	(a)
16	(a)	41	(d)	66	(d)	91	(d)
17	(b)	42	(c)	67	(c)	92	(b)
18	(b)	43	(b)	68	(b)	93	(c)
19	(a)	44	(d)	69	(a)	94	(b)
20	(d)	45	(a)	70	(d)	95	(c)
21	(b)	46	(b)	71	(a)	96	(c)
22	(b)	47	(b)	72	(b)	97	(b)
23	(b)	48	(c)	73	(c)	98	(c)
24	(c)	49	(b)	74	(a)	99	(a)
25	(b)	50	(b)	75	(c)	100	(a)

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1. (c)

Explanation:

- Till the **First World War,** industrial growth was slow. The war created a dramatically new situation. With **British mills busy with war production** to meet the needs of the army, Manchester imports into India declined.
- Suddenly, Indian mills had a vast home market to supply. As the war prolonged, Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs: jute bags, cloth for army uniforms, tents and leather boots, horse and mule saddles and a host of other items. **New factories were set up** and old ones ran multiple shifts.
- Many new workers were employed, and everyone was made to work longer hours. **Over the war years industrial production boomed. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- After the war, **Manchester could never recapture its old position in the Indian market.** Unable to modernise and compete with the US, Germany and Japan, the economy of Britain crumbled after the war. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- Cotton production collapsed and exports of cotton cloth from Britain fell dramatically. Within the colonies, **local industrialists gradually consolidated their position,** substituting foreign manufactures and capturing the home market.

2. (b)

Explanation:

- The identity of the nation is most often **symbolised in a figure or image.** This helps create an image with which people can identify the nation.
- It was in the **twentieth century,** with the growth of nationalism, that the identity of India came to be visually associated with the image of Bharat Mata. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- In the 1870s Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay wrote **'Vande Mataram' as a hymn to the motherland.** Later it was included in his **novel Anandmath** and widely sung during the Swadeshi movement in Bengal. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- Moved by the Swadeshi movement, Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata (1905). In this painting **Bharat Mata is portrayed as an ascetic figure;** she is calm, composed, divine and spiritual. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- In subsequent years, the image of Bharat Mata acquired many different forms, as it circulated in popular prints, and was painted by different artists. Devotion to this **mother figure came to be seen as evidence of one's nationalism.**

3. (d)

Explanation:

- Some of the **Muslim political organisations** in India were lukewarm in their response to the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- After the **decline of the Non-Cooperation-Khilafat movement,** a large section of **Muslims felt alienated from the Congress. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- From the mid-1920s the **Congress came to be more visibly associated with openly Hindu religious nationalist groups** like the Hindu Mahasabha. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- As **relations between Hindus and Muslims worsened,** each community organised religious processions with militant fervour, provoking Hindu-Muslim communal clashes and riots in various cities. Every riot deepened the distance between the two communities.
- The **Congress and the Muslim League** made efforts to renegotiate an alliance, and in **1927** it appeared that such a unity could be forged.

4. (b)

Explanation:

- **Irwin,** announced in **October 1929,** a vague offer of **'dominion status'** for India in an unspecified future, and a Round Table Conference to discuss a future constitution.
- This did not satisfy the Congress leaders. The **radicals** within the Congress, **led by Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose,** became more assertive. The liberals and moderates, who were proposing a constitutional system within the framework of British dominion, gradually lost their influence.
- In December 1929, under the **presidency of Jawaharlal Nehru,** the Lahore Congress formalised the demand of **'Purna Swaraj'** or full independence for India. It was declared that **26 January 1930,** would be celebrated as the Independence Day when people were to take a pledge to struggle for complete independence.

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- While **the Poorna Swaraj Resolution** was **drafted by Jawaharlal Lal Nehru,** the **"Declaration of Independence" pledge was drafted by Mahatma Gandhi** in 1930 and it echoed the essence of American Declaration of Independence. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**

5. (b)

Explanation :

- Marco Polo was born in **1254, in Venice, Italy.** His father Niccolo and uncle Maffeo were gem traders who travelled far, establishing trade relations.
- Marco Polo was also a trader and adventurer who journeyed from Europe to Asia. In the 13th century, he **went through Asia on the Silk Road.** The account of his voyages is told in **'Travels of Marco Polo'.**
- Qutb-ud-din Aibak was the founder of slave dynasty. He died in the year 1210 whereas Marco was born in 1254. **Hence, option (1) is NOT correct.**
- Marco was 17 years old when his voyage began in 1271. He travelled to Kublai Khan's court in China with his father and uncle.
- **Marco Polo landed on the Coromandel Coast of India in 1292** AD after a two-year trip by sea across the Indian Ocean on his way home from China**. Hence, option (2) is correct.**
- During the reign of **Rudramma Devi** of the **Kakatiya Dynasty,** he travelled to Southern India.

6. (c)

Explantion:

- The poems of **Appar, Sambandar and Sundarar (Nayanars/Shaivite saints)** form the **'Tevaram',** a collection that was compiled and classified in the tenth century **on the basis of the music of the songs. Hence, option (c) is correct.**
- Tevaram primarily **focuses on devotion and praise of Lord Shiva,** one of the principal deities in **Hinduism.** The poets express their deep love, devotion, and spiritual experiences related to Lord Shiva in their verses.
- Tevaram holds immense cultural and **religious significance in the Tamil Nadu region of South India.** It not only serves as a source of spiritual guidance but also as a cultural treasure that has been passed down through generations.

7. (a)

Explanation:

- **Baba Guru Nanak (1469-1539)** was born in a Hindu merchant family in a village called Nankana Sahib near the river Ravi in the predominantly Muslim Punjab. He was married at a young age, but he spent most of his time among Sufis and bhaktas.
- The message of **Baba Guru Nanak i**s spelt out in his hymns and teachings. These suggest that he advocated a form of **Nirguna bhakti.** He firmly repudiated the external practices of the religions he saw around him.
- For Baba Guru Nanak, the **Absolute or "rab" had no gender or form.** It appears that **Baba Guru Nanak did not wish to establish a new religion,** but after his death his followers consolidated their own practices and distinguished themselves from both Hindus and Muslims. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The fifth preceptor, Guru Arjan, **compiled Baba Guru Nanak's hymns** along with those of his four successors and other religious poets like Baba Farid, Ravidas (also known as Raidas) and Kabir in the **Adi Granth Sahib. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- **Guru Gobind Singh** included the compositions of the **ninth guru, Guru Tegh Bahadur,** and this scripture was called the Guru Granth Sahib. Guru Gobind Singh also laid the foundation of the **Khalsa Panth** (army of the pure) and defined its **five symbols:** uncut hair, a dagger, a pair of shorts, a comb and a steel bangle.

8. (c)

Explanation:

- **Malfuzat** literally means "uttered"; **conversations of Sufi saints.** An early text on malfuzat is the Fawa'id-al-Fu'ad, a collection of conversations of **Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya,** compiled by Amir Hasan Sijzi Dehlavi, a noted Persian poet. **Hence, pair (1) is correctly matched.**
- **Maktubat** literally means "written" **collections of letters written by Sufi masters,** addressed to their disciples and associates. While these tell us about the Shaikh's experience of religious truth that he wanted to share with others, **they also reflect the life conditions** of the recipients and are responses to their aspirations and difficulties, both spiritual and mundane. **Hence, pair (3) is correctly matched.**

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- **Tazkiras** (literally, "to mention and memorialise" **biographical accounts of saints).** The fourteenth century **Siyar-ul-Auliya** of Mir Khwurd Kirmani was the **first sufi tazkira written in India.** It dealt principally with the Chishti saints. **Hence, pair (2) is correctly matched.**

9. (d)

Explanation:

- **Krishnadeva Raya** (ruled 1509-29), the **most famous ruler of Vijayanagara**, composed a work on **statecraft in Telugu** known as the **Amuktamalyada.**
- He was the **3rd ruler of the Tuluva Dynasty** and presided over the Vijayanagara empire at its zenith.
- His rule was **characterised by expansion and consolidation.** He also founded a suburban township near Vijayanagar called **Nagalapuram** after his mother.
- He distributed the wealth he gained during wars to all big temples of South India for the purpose of constructing temple gateways (gopura), called **'Rayagopuram,'** in his honour.
- **Krishnadevaraya** built **huge irrigation tanks and reservoirs** for harvesting rainwater.

Hence, option (d) is correct.

10. (d)

Explanation:

- Tobacco plant **arrived first in the Deccan,** spread to northern India in the early years of the **seventeenth century.**
- The **Ain-i-Akbari does not** mention tobacco in the lists of crops in northern India. Akbar and his nobles came across tobacco for the first time in 1604. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- At this time smoking tobacco (in hookahs or chillums) seems to have caught on in a big way. Jahangir was so concerned about its addiction that he banned it. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- This **ban was totally ineffective** because by the end of the seventeenth century, tobacco had become a major article of consumption, cultivation and trade all over India.

11. (a)

Explanation:

- The **emperor Akbar** in his profound sagacity classified the lands and **fixed a different revenue** to be paid by each.
  - **Polaj** is land which is annually cultivated for each crop in succession and is never allowed to lie fallow.
  - **Parauti** is land left out of cultivation for a time that it may recover its strength.
  - **Chachar** is land that has lain fallow for three or four years.
  - **Banjar** is land uncultivated for five years and more.
- Of the first two kinds of land, there are three classes, good, middling, and bad. They add together the produce of each sort, and the third of this represents the medium produce, one-third part of which is exacted as the Royal dues. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**
- The above classification of land is provided in **Ain-i-Akbari, written by Abu Fazl.**

12. (b)

Explanation:

- **Nastaliq, predominant style of cursive Persian calligraphy** was a combination of the **Nakshi and Taliq styles,** featuring elongated horizontal strokes and exaggerated rounded forms. The diacritical marks were casually placed, and the lines were flowing rather than straight. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**
- Nastaliq was **frequently incorporated into the paintings** and is traditionally considered to be the most elegant of the Persian scripts.
- **Muhammad Husayn of Kashmir** was one of the finest calligraphers at **Akbar's court.** He was honoured with the title of **"Zarrin Qalam"** or **"Golden pen"** in recognition of his talent for calligraphy.
- The **Nastaliq style is cursive and easy to read.** On the other hand, the **Shikaste (another form of writing)** is denser and more difficult.

13. (b)

Explanation:

- The **twelfth century** witnessed the emergence of a new movement in Karnataka, led by a **Brahmana named Basavanna (1106-68)** who was a minister in the court of a Kalachuri ruler.
- His followers were known as **Virashaivas (heroes of Shiva) or Lingayats (wearers of the linga).** Lingayats continue to be an important community in the region to date.

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- They worship Shiva in his **manifestation as a linga,** and men usually wear a small linga in a silver case on a loop strung over the left shoulder. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- Those who are revered include the **jangama or wandering monks.** Lingayats believe that on death the devotee will be united with Shiva and will not return to this world.
- Therefore, they do not practise funerary rites such as cremation, prescribed in the Dharmashastras. Instead, they ceremonially bury their dead. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- The Lingayats challenged the idea of caste and the "pollution" attributed to certain groups by Brahmanas. They also questioned the theory of rebirth. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- Our understanding of the **Virashaiva tradition** is derived from **vachanas (literally, sayings)** composed in **Kannada** by women and men who joined the movement.

14. (c)

Explanation:

- **Kabir (14th-15th centuries)** is perhaps one of the most outstanding examples of a **poet-saint** who emerged within this context.
- Verses ascribed to Kabir have been compiled in **three distinct but overlapping traditions.** The **Kabir Bijak** is preserved by the **Kabirpanth (the path or sect of Kabir)** in **Varanasi** and elsewhere in Uttar Pradesh. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The **Kabir Granthavali** is associated with the **Dadupanth in Rajasthan,** and many of his compositions are found in the **Adi Granth Sahib.**
- Also striking is the range of traditions Kabir drew on to describe the **'Ultimate Reality'.** These include **Islam, yogic traditions, Brahman, Atman, etc. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- Diverse and sometimes conflicting ideas are expressed in these poems. Some poems draw on Islamic ideas and use monotheism and iconoclasm to attack Hindu polytheism and idol worship; others use the **Sufi concept of zikr and ishq (love)** to express the Hindu practice of **Nam-Simaran (remembrance of God's name).**

15. (d)

Explanation:

Time period	Events
1200-1300 AD	Establishment of the Delhi Sultanate (1206)
1300-1400 AD	Establishment of the Vijayanagara Empire (1336); establishment of the Bahmani kingdom (1347); Sultanates in Jaunpur, Kashmir and Madura
1400-1500 AD	**Establishment of the Gajapati kingdom of Orissa (1435);** Establishment of the Sultanates of Gujarat and Malwa; Emergence of the Sultanates of Ahmadnagar, Bijapur and Berar (1490)
1500-1600 AD	**Conquest of Goa by the Portuguese (1510);** Collapse of the Bahmani kingdom, **emergence of the Sultanate of Golconda (1518);** Establishment of the Mughal empire by Babur (1526)

Hence, option (d) is correct.

16. (a)

Explanation:

- Agriculture was organised around **two major seasonal cycles**, the **kharif (autumn)** and the **rabi (spring).** This would mean that most regions, except those terrains that were the most arid or inhospitable, produced **'do-fasla' i.e., a minimum of two crops a year.**
- This ensured an enormous variety of produce. For instance, Ain-i-Akbari that the Mughal provinces of Agra produced **39 varieties of crops** and Delhi produced **43 over the two seasons.** Bengal produced **50 varieties of rice alone.**
- However, the focus on the cultivation of basic staples did not mean that agriculture in medieval India was only for subsistence. The **term 'jins-i kamil' means the perfect crops is also mentioned** in the sources. The Mughal state also encouraged peasants to cultivate such crops as they brought in more revenue. **Crops such as cotton and sugarcane were jins-i kamil** par excellence.

Hence, option (a) is correct.

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17. (b)

Explanation:

- In medieval India, the term **"Sawar"** referred to mounted soldiers or **cavalrymen** who were an integral part of the Indian military system. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**
- These Sawars were often part of the **feudal system** and served under the authority of local rulers, kings, or nobles. They played a crucial role in warfare, characterized by their expertise in horseback riding and combat skills.
- The Sawars were known for their **mobility** and speed on the battlefield, their **horses** constitute a special feature of their mobility.
- They were armed with weapons such as swords, spears, and bows, which made them formidable opponents. The use of cavalry, including Sawars, was a strategic advantage in battles, allowing for swift manoeuvring and surprise attacks.
- Sawars were not just warriors but also important in the social hierarchy. They were **granted land** and **revenue** in **return** for their military service, forming the basis of the feudal system.
- This system helped in maintaining law and order in the region and contributed to the economic stability of the time.

18. (b)

Explanation:

- The first English factory in the eastern India was set up on the banks of the river **Hugli** in 1651. This was the base from which the Company's traders, known at that time as **"factors",** operated.
- The factory had a **warehouse** where goods for export were stored, and it had offices where Company officials sat.
- As trade expanded, the Company persuaded merchants and traders to come and settle near the factory. By 1696, it began building a fort around the settlement.
- Two years later, it bribed Mughal officials into giving the Company zamindari rights over three villages. One of these was **Kalikata**, **which later grew into the city of Calcutta or Kolkata** as it is known today.
- It also persuaded the Mughal emperor **Aurangzeb** to issue a ***farman*** granting the Company the right to trade duty free.
- The Company tried continuously to press for more concessions and manipulate existing privileges. Aurangzeb's farman, for instance, had **granted** only the **Company the right to trade duty free.**
- But officials of the Company, who were carrying on private trade on the side, were expected to pay duty. This they refused to pay, causing an enormous loss of revenue for Bengal.

Hence, statement (I) and statement (II) are correct but statement (II) is NOT the correct explanation for statement (I).

19. (a)

Explanation:

- The "Blue Rebellion," also known as the **"Indigo Revolt,"** was a significant agrarian uprising that occurred in the late 1850s in British India, particularly in the **Bengal Presidency** (now West Bengal and Bangladesh). **Hence, option (a) is correct.**
- It was driven by the oppressive indigo cultivation system imposed by British indigo planters on Indian peasants.
- The **indigo** planters compelled Indian farmers to cultivate indigo, a **cash crop** used for making dye, instead of food crops, as it was in high demand in the **European textile industry.**
- The farmers were subjected to exploitative contracts and forced to sell their produce at low prices to the planters.
- They were also required to provide free labor for the cultivation of indigo.
- This exploitative system led to widespread resentment among the indigo cultivators, known as ***ryots***.
- **The revolt against this system, which came to be known as the "Blue Rebellion" due to the indigo dye's blue color, was marked by non-violent protests, boycotts, and refusals to cultivate indigo.**
- Worried by the rebellion, the government, the government brought in the military to protect the planters from assault and set up the **indigo commission.**

20. (d)

Explanation:

- The British had regained control of the country by the end of 1859, but they could not carry on ruling the land with the same policies anymore.

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- The British Parliament passed a new **Act in 1858** and transferred the powers of the East India Company to the British Crown to ensure a more **responsible management of Indian affairs. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- A member of the British Cabinet was appointed **Secretary of State** for India and made responsible for all matters related to the governance of India.
- All **ruling chiefs** of the country were assured that their **territory** would **never be annexed** in future. They were **allowed** to **pass** on their **kingdoms to their heirs**, including adopted sons. However, they were made to acknowledge the British Queen as their Sovereign Paramount. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- It was decided that the proportion of **Indian soldiers** in the army would be **reduced,** and the number of **European soldiers** would be **increased**. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- It was also decided that instead of recruiting soldiers from Awadh, Bihar, central India and south India, more soldiers would be recruited from among the Gurkhas, Sikhs and Pathans.
- The land and **property of Muslims** was confiscated on a large scale, and they were treated with suspicion and hostility. The British believed that they were responsible for the rebellion in a big way. **Hence, statement (4) is correct.**

21. (b)

Explanation:

- In the **late eighteenth century, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras** rose in importance as Presidency cities. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**
- For administrative purposes, colonial India was divided into three "Presidencies" (Bombay, Madras and Bengal), which developed from the **East India Company's "factories"** (trading posts) at Surat, Madras and Calcutta.
- They became the centres of British power in the different regions of India. At the same time, a host of smaller cities declined. Many **towns manufacturing specialized goods declined** due to a drop in the demand for what they produced.
- Old trading centres and ports could not survive when the flow of trade moved to new centres.
- Similarly, earlier centres of regional power collapsed when local rulers were defeated by the British and new centres of administration emerged. The process is often described as de-urbanization. **Cities such as Machilipatnam, Surat and Seringapatam were de-urbanized** during the nineteenth century.

22. (b)

Explanation:

- **Khanqah is a Sufi lodge,** often used as rest house for travellers and a place where people come to discuss spiritual matters, get the blessings of saints, and hear Sufi music. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**
- It is associated with history of medieval India, particularly during the **Sultanate** and **Mughal** eras. It represents a place where **Sufi mystics** and followers gathered for **spiritual activities** and **religious retreats.** Sufism, a mystical and spiritual dimension of Islam, aimed to seek a **personal connection with the divine** through **meditation, prayer,** and **devotion.**
- Khanqahs played a **vital role in the spread of Sufi beliefs and practices** across the Indian subcontinent. These centres of spirituality were often led by prominent Sufi saints and scholars who attracted disciples and common people seeking spiritual guidance.
- Khanqahs served as hubs for **religious discussions, music,** and **poetry,** all intended to deepen one's understanding of the divine and foster a **sense of unity** and **brotherhood** among followers.
- These spiritual retreats were **not confined to a particular region but were scattered across India,** reflecting the diverse cultural and religious landscape of the country. Some of the most renowned Sufi saints, like **Nizamuddin Auliya** and **Moinuddin Chishti,** had khanqahs associated with them.

23. (b)

Explanation:

- By the **early eighteenth century,** worried by the popularity of Indian textiles, wool and silk makers in England began protesting against the import of Indian cotton textiles.
- In **1720,** the British government enacted a legislation **banning the use of printed cotton textiles- chintz – in England.** This act was known as the **Calico Act. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**

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- At this time textile industries had just begun to develop in England. The English producers wanted a secure market within the country by preventing the entry of Indian textiles.
- **Competition with Indian textiles** also led to search for **technological innovation in England.** In 1764, the **spinning jenny** was invented by **John Kaye** which increased the productivity of traditional spindles.
- The invention of the **steam engine** by **Richard Arkwright** in 1786 revolutionized cotton textile weaving. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- Cloth could now be woven in immense quantities and cheaply too. However, Indian textiles continued to dominate world trade till the eighteenth century.

24. (c)

Explanation:

- The British in India wanted not only territorial conquest and control over revenues. **They also felt that they had a cultural mission:** they had to **"civilize the natives",** change their customs and values. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- Those with a **scholarly knowledge of the language and culture of Asia** were termed **Orientalists.**
- One such personality was **William Jones.** He studied ancient Indian texts on law, philosophy, religion, politics, morality, arithmetic, medicine and the other sciences.
- Jones discovered that his interests were shared by many British officials living in Calcutta at the time. Englishmen like **Henry Thomas Colebrooke** and **Nathaniel Halhed** also discovered the ancient Indian heritage, mastered Indian languages and **translated Sanskrit and Persian works into English**. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- **Henry Thomas Colebrooke** , **Nathaniel Halhed and William Jones** set up the **Asiatic Society of Bengal**, and started a journal called ***Asiatick Researches*. Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- They shared a deep respect for ancient cultures, both of India. Indian civilization, they felt, had attained its glory in the ancient past, but had subsequently declined.
- **To understand India, it was necessary to discover the sacred and legal texts that were produced in the ancient period.** only those texts could reveal the real ideas and laws of the Hindus and Muslims, and only a new study of these texts could form the basis of future development in India.

25. (b)

Explanation:

- In **1854,** the Court of Directors of the East India Company in London sent an educational despatch known as **Wood's Despatch.**
- • Outlining the **educational policy that was to be followed in India, it emphasized once again the practical benefits of a system of European learning, as opposed to Oriental knowledge.**
- One of the **practical uses the Despatch pointed to was economics.** European learning, it said, would enable Indians to recognize the advantages that flow from the expansion of trade and commerce, and make them see the importance of developing the resources of the country.
- **Introducing them to European ways of life, would change their tastes and desires, and create a demand for British goods,** for Indians would begin to appreciate and buy things that were produced in Europe.
- **Wood's Despatch also argued that European learning would improve the moral character of Indians.**
- It would make them truthful and honest, and thus supply the Company with civil servants who could be trusted and depended upon.
- The literature of the East was not only full of grave errors, but it could also not instill in people a sense of duty and a commitment to work, nor could it develop the skills required for administration. **Hence, statements (I) and (II) are correct but statement (II) is NOT the correct explanation for statement (I).**

26. (a)

- In the 1830s, **William Adam,** a Scottish missionary, toured the districts of **Bengal** and **Bihar.** He found that there were **over 1 lakh pathshalas in Bengal and Bihar.**
- These were small institutions with no more than 20 students each.
- These institutions were **set up by wealthy people,** or the **local community.** At times they were started by a **teacher** (guru). **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- The **system of education** was **flexible, suited to the local needs.**
- **There was no fixed fee, no printed books, no separate school building, no benches or chairs, no blackboards, no system of separate classes, no roll-call registers, no annual examinations, and no regular time-table. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**

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- Fees depended on the income of parents: the rich had to pay more than the poor.
- **Teaching** was **oral,** and the guru decided what to teach, in accordance with the needs of the students.
- Students were not separated into different classes. All of them sat together in one place. The guru interacted separately with groups of children with different levels of learning.

27. (b)

Explanation:

- From the early nineteenth century, debates and discussions about social customs and practices started taking on a new character. These debates were often initiated by Indian reformers and reform groups.
- One such reformer was **Raja Rammohun Roy,** who founded a reform association known as the **Brahmo Sabha** (later known as the Brahmo Samaj) in **Calcutta.**
- He was particularly moved by the problems **widows** faced in their lives. He began a campaign against the practice of **sati.** His region of influence spans across Bengal. **Hence, pair (1) is correctly matched**.
- By the second half of the nineteenth century, the movement in favour of widow remarriage spread to other parts of the country.
- In the Telugu-speaking areas (Andhra region) of the **Madras** Presidency, **Veerasalingam Pantulu** formed an association for **widow remarriage. Hence, pair (2) is correctly matched.**
- In what is present-day **Kerala,** a guru from Ezhava caste, **Shri Narayana Guru,** proclaimed the **ideals of unity** for his people. He argued against treating people unequally on the basis of caste differences.
- According to him, all humankind belonged to the same caste. One of his famous statements was: **"oru jati, oru matam, oru daivam manushyanu"** (one caste, one religion, one God for humankind). **Hence, pair (3) is NOT correctly matched.**

28. (a)

Explanation:

- In **1905, Viceroy Curzon partitioned Bengal.** At that time Bengal was the biggest province of British India and included Bihar and parts of Orissa. The British argued for dividing Bengal for reasons of administrative convenience.
- The **partition of Bengal** infuriated people all over India. All sections of the Congress – the Moderates and the Radicals, as they may be called – opposed it.
- Large public meetings and demonstrations were organized, and **novel methods** of **mass protest developed.** The struggle that unfolded came to be known as the Swadeshi movement. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The Swadeshi movement was **strongest in Bengal** but with echoes elsewhere too – in deltaic **Andhra** for instance, it was known as the **Vandemataram Movement**. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- The Swadeshi movement sought to oppose British rule and encourage the **ideas of self-help**, **swadeshi enterprise, national education,** and **use of Indian languages.** To fight for swaraj, the radicals advocated mass mobilization and **boycott** of **British institutions** and **goods.**

29. (a)

Explanation:

Current Schemes Related to Old Age Population:

- **Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY):** launched in 2017 by the **Ministry of Finance,** offers a **guaranteed payout of pension to senior citizens** every month. **Hence, pair (1) is correctly matched.**
- **Integrated Program for Older Persons (IPOP):** Aims to i**mprove the quality of life of the Senior Citizens by providing basic amenities** like shelter, food, medical care and entertainment opportunities and by encouraging productive and active ageing through providing support for capacity building of State/UT Governments/Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)/Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) / local bodies and the community at large.
- **SAMPANN Project:** Launched in 2018, it is a **seamless online pension processing and payment system** for Department of Telecommunications pensioners. It provides direct credit of pension into the bank accounts of pensioners. **Hence, pair (2) is NOT correctly matched.**
- **SACRED Portal for Elderly:** It is an **online employment exchange platform to cater to senior citizens** seeking job opportunities. The portal developed by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is named **Senior Able Citizens for Re-Employment in Dignity (SACRED). Hence, pair (3) is NOT correctly matched.**

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30. (a)

Explanation:

- Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes are communities that are the most vulnerable and deprived.
- **DNTs (Denotified) are communities that were 'notified' as being 'born criminals' during the British regime under a series of laws starting with the Criminal Tribes Act of 1871. Hence, statement (II) is correct.**
- These Acts were repealed by the Independent Indian Government in l952, and these communities were "De-Notified".
- Many commissions and committees constituted since Independence have referred to the problems of these communities.
  - **Criminal Tribes Inquiry Committee, 1947** constituted in the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh).
  - **Ananthasayanam Ayyangar Committee in 1949 (it was based on the report of this committee the Criminal Tribes Act was repealed).**
  - **Kaka Kalelkar Commission** (also called first OBC Commission) constituted in 1953. **Hence, statement (I) is NOT correct.**
  - **B P Mandal Commission** constituted in 1980 also **made some recommendations on the issue.**
  - **National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution (NCRWC), 2002 held that DNTs have been wrongly stigmatised as crime prone.**

Developmental Efforts for These Tribes:

- **Dr. Ambedkar Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship for DNTs:** This Centrally Sponsored Scheme was launched in 2014-15 for the welfare of those DNT students who are not covered under SC, ST or OBC.
- The scheme of Pre-matric Scholarship for DNT students is helpful in spreading education amongst **DNT children especially the girl child. Hence, statement (III) is NOT correct.**
- **Nanaji Deshmukh Scheme of Construction of Hostels for DNT Boys and Girls:** This Centrally Sponsored Scheme, launched in 2014-15, aims to provide hostel facilities to those DNT students; who are not covered under SC, ST or OBC; to enable them to pursue higher education.

31. (c)

Explanation:

- **United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UN IGME)** was formed in **2004** to share data on child mortality, improve methods for child mortality estimation, report on progress towards child survival goals and enhance country capacity to produce timely and properly assessed estimates of child mortality.
- It was established to address the need for reliable and consistent data on child mortality at the global, regional, and national levels.
- **UN IGME is led by United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and includes the World Health Organization, the World Bank Group and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. Hence, option (c) is correct.**
- These agencies work together to compile and analyze data from various sources, including vital registration systems, surveys, and censuses, to estimate child mortality rates. The **IGME publishes its estimates in periodic reports and updates,** providing valuable insights into trends in child mortality and progress toward global development goals, such as the Sustainable Development Goals.

32. (a)

Explanation:

- The **National Commission for Indian System of Medicine (NCISM)** and the **Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS)have launched the 'SMART' program. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- **The SMART (Scope for Mainstreaming Ayurveda Research in Teaching Professionals) program aims to boost scientific research through Ayurveda colleges and hospitals. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- It was observed that the research potential of the large community of Ayurveda teachers remains underutilised mostly. Therefore, the 'SMART' program will have a deep long term rejuvenating impact on research in the field of Ayurveda.
- It aims to **identify, support and promote innovative research ideas in healthcare research areas** including Osteoarthritis, Iron Deficiency Anaemia, Chronic

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Bronchitis, Dyslipidemia, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Obesity, Diabetes Mellitus, Psoriasis, Generalised Anxiety Disorder, Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD).

- **Ayush is Traditional & Non-Conventional Systems of Health Care and Healing which includes Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, and Homoeopathy.**

33. (a)

Explanation:

- The **Ministry of Shipping, Waterways, and Ports has launched 'Bharat Pravah-India along its Shores'. Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- **It highlights the significance and imagery of rivers, ports, and shipping in everyday life through a series of nationwide events. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- Bharat Pravah will **serve as a common platform to bring together stakeholders** from different walks **for the purpose of creating a larger vision of shipping, rivers, seas & people. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- It will highlight the challenges, policy issues and future goals relating to the maritime sector.
- **Themes:**
  - Rivers and Sea-Centric Development in India- the Historical lens.
  - Sea, River, Ports and Ship in Folk Culture and Literature.
  - Representation of Ports and Shipping in Popular Culture.
  - Role of Shipping and Ports in India's Development in the last 30 years.
  - The Politics and Economy of Privatization of Ports.
  - Inland Waterways – Arteries of Growth, their Role and Significance.
  - Greening Ports and Shipping Industry.
  - Future of Ports and Shipping Industry- Management, Challenges and Policies.

34. (c)

Explanation:

- Prithvi-II is an **indigenously developed Surface-to Surface, Short-Range Ballistic Missile (SRBM),** which has a **range** of around **350 km** and can carry one tonne payload. **Hence, option (1) and (2) are correct.**
- Prithvi II class is a **single-stage liquid-fuelled missile** that has warhead mounting capability of 500 kg-1000kg. **Hence, option (3) is correct, but option (4) is NOT correct.**
- The missile is a proven system and is capable of striking targets with a very high degree of precision.
- The state-of-the-art missile uses an advanced **inertial guidance system with maneuvering trajectory** to hit its target.
- It is developed by **Defense Research and Development Organization** (DRDO)
- It was initially developed for the Indian Air Force as its primary user and was later inducted into the Indian Army as well.
- While the missile was inducted into India's Strategic Forces Command for the first time in 2003, it was the **first missile developed under the Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme (IGMDP).**
- Its development began in 1983, and it was **India's first indigenous ballistic missile.**

35. (a)

Explanation:

- Researchers have found the first known **"Virovore," or organism that eats viruses. Hence, option (a) is correct.**
- These virus-eating species of **protists** — which are their own kingdom on the tree of life and are not an animal, plant, or fungi — are now classified as Virovores.
- It is a **species of Halteria** - microscopic ciliates that populate freshwater worldwide.
- They're made up of **nucleic acids, nitrogen**, and **phosphorus.**
- It can eat huge numbers of infectious chloroviruses that share their aquatic habitat.
- Chloroviruses are known to infect microscopic green algae.
- These organisms can sustain themselves **with viruses, consuming many and growing in size.**
- A virus-only diet, termed "virovory," is enough to fuel **the physiological growth and even population growth of an organism.**

36. (a)

Explanation:

- In 2022, the **World Bank priced the world's first wildlife bond, raising USD 150 million that will be partly used for the conservation of black rhinos in South Africa.**

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- The Wildlife Conservation Bond is a **first-of-its-kind, outcome-based, financial instrument** that channels investments to **achieve conservation outcomes measured in this case by an increase in black rhino populations. Hence, statement (1) is correct but statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- **The program could be expanded to protect other wildlife species.**
- There are **five rhino species globally** (white and black rhinos in Africa, and the greater one-horned, Javan, and Sumatran), with most of the animals in South Africa and almost all of them are white rhinos as the number of black rhinos is decreasing day by day.

37. (a)

Explanation:

- In order to tackle the problem of water contamination and enhance access to clean and drinkable water, the **Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Pune** has introduced a macro/microporous ionic organic framework - **iVOFm - to clean polluted water. Hence, statement (1) is correct but statement (2) NOT correct.**
- **Viologen-unit grafted organic-framework (iVOFm) is a unique molecular sponge-like material to clean polluted water by soaking up the contaminants in it.**
- iVOFm employs amalgamation of electrostatics driven ion-exchange combined with nanometersized macropores and specific binding sites for the targeted pollutants.
- Unlike normal sorbent materials, this material is found to be very selective toward toxic pollutants. It can be used several times just like a bath sponge.
- **Ion Exchange (IX) is a process of deionisation** where dissolved impurity ions in water are replaced by hydrogen and hydroxyl ions, purifying the water.
- Water softeners are very similar to IX systems since both systems can remove magnesium and calcium ions from the water.

38. (c)

Explanation:

- **The Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) is a statutory body** under **Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- The **Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940** and rules 1945 have entrusted various responsibilities to central & state regulators for regulation of drugs & cosmetics.
- It envisages uniform implementation of the provisions of the Act & Rules made there under **for ensuring the safety, rights and well-being of the patients by regulating the drugs and cosmetics.**
- CDSCO is constantly thriving upon bringing out transparency, accountability and uniformity in its services in order **to ensure safety, efficacy and quality of the medical product manufactured, imported and distributed in the country. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- CDSCO is responsible for approval of Drugs, Conduct of Clinical Trials, laying down the standards for Drugs, control over the quality of imported Drugs in the country and coordination of the activities of State Drug Control Organizations by providing expert advice with a view of bring about the uniformity in the enforcement of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act.

39. (a)

Explanation:

- **The greenshoe option,** also known as **the overallotment option,** allows the underwriters to sell more shares than the agreed number during the initial public offering. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**
- Under this clause, the underwriter is permitted to sell up to 15% excess shares than the initially agreed number within 30 days of issuing an IPO.
- The IPO underwriting contract between the issuing company and the underwriters underlines the specifications of the allotment. If the shares have more significant interest and the sale price exceeds the offer price, the underwriters may exercise this option.
- **Benefit of Greenshoe Option:**
  - **High Demand:** To benefit from the demand for a company's shares, the underwriters may execute the greenshoe option.
  - **Price Stabilisation:** When the demand for a company's shares increases or decreases, overallotment can also be utilized as a price stabilisation tactic.
  - **Selling Price is More Than Offer Price:** Share prices may rise above the offer price due to increasing demand for a company's shares. In this case, the underwriters cannot repurchase the shares at the current market price since they would suffer a loss.

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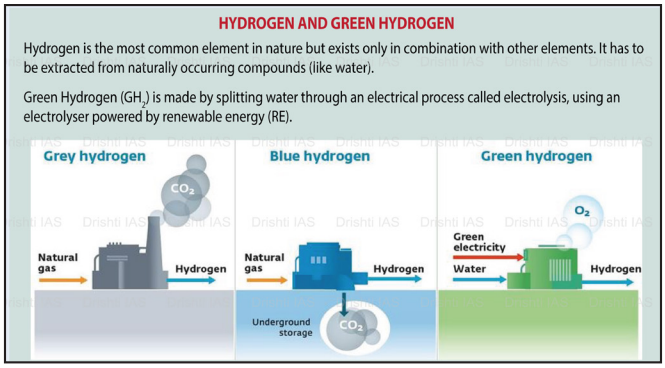
40. (b)

Explanation:

- **National Green Hydrogen Mission** aims to make India a 'global hub' for using, producing and exporting green hydrogen. It is a program to **incentivise the commercial production of green hydrogen and make India a net exporter** of the fuel.
- Sub Schemes:
  - Strategic Interventions for Green Hydrogen Transition Programme **(SIGHT):** It will fund the domestic manufacturing of electrolysers and produce green hydrogen.
  - **Green Hydrogen Hubs:** States and regions capable of supporting large scale production and/or utilization of hydrogen will be identified and developed as Green Hydrogen Hubs.
- Hydrogen is an energy carrier, not an energy source and can **deliver or store a tremendous amount of energy. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- Hydrogen is a key industrial fuel that has a variety of applications including the production of **ammonia (a key fertilizer), steel, refineries** and electricity. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- However, all the hydrogen manufactured now is the **so-called 'black or brown' hydrogen because they are produced from coal.**
- Hydrogen is the most abundant element in the universe. But pure, or the elemental hydrogen, is very scarce. It almost always exists in compounds like oxygen to form H_2O, or water.
- But when **electric current is passed through water, it splits it into elemental oxygen and hydrogen through electrolysis.** And **if the electricity used for this process comes from a renewable source** like wind or solar then the hydrogen thus **produced is referred to as green hydrogen.**
- Colors attached to hydrogen indicate the source of electricity used to derive the hydrogen molecule. For instance, if **coal** is used, it is referred to as **brown hydrogen.**
- **Blue hydrogen** is produced from natural gas, where the **emissions** are **captured using carbon capture** and **storage. Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**


HYDROGEN AND GREEN HYDROGEN
Hydrogen is the most common element in nature but exists only in combination with other elements. It has to be extracted from naturally occurring compounds (like water).
Green Hydrogen (GH_2) is made by splitting water through an electrical process called electrolysis, using an electrolyser powered by renewable energy (RE).
Grey hydrogen
Blue hydrogen
Green hydrogen
CO_2
Natural gas
Hydrogen
Natural gas
Hydrogen
O_2
Green electricity
Water
Hydrogen
Underground storage
CO_2

41. (d)

Explanation:

- Recently, Sweden's state-owned mining company LKAB discovered Europe's largest deposit of rare earth metals.
- The store, **situated in Kiruna located in the northern region of Sweden,** holds a stockpile of over 1 million metric tons of rare earth oxides. **Hence, Statement (I) is NOT correct.**
- This discovery bolsters Europe's ambition to rely less on imported raw materials needed for the green transition.
- Currently, **no rare earths are mined in Europe,** and it mostly imports them from other regions. **Around 98% of rare earths used by the European Union (EU) are sent by China.**
- The discovery can prove to be a significant turning point not just for the EU but also for other western countries as they have been trying to reduce their reliance on China for the import of these rare earth elements. **Hence, statement (II) is correct.**
- Rare Earth Elements a **set of 17 metallic elements.**
- These include the **15 lanthanides** on the periodic table **in addition to scandium and yttrium** that show similar physical and chemical properties to the lanthanides.
- **Significance:** They are important in technologies of consumer electronics, computers and networks, communications, clean energy, advanced transportation, healthcare, environmental mitigation, and national defence, among others.
- **India has 6% of the world's rare earth mineral reserves.** It only produces 1% of global output and meets most of its requirements of such minerals from China.

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42. (c)

Explanation:

- **Savitribai Jyotirao Phule** was a **prominent Indian social reformer,** educationist and poet who played an instrumental role in women education and empowerment during the nineteenth century.
- She took great effort towards educating and emancipating child widows, campaigned against child marriage and sati pratha, and advocated for widow remarriage.
- **The first indigenously run school for girls in Pune (at that time Poona) was started by Jyotirao and Savitribai in 1848. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- **Savitribai became the first teacher at that school.**
- She also **started the Mahila Seva Mandal** with the objective of creating awareness among women regarding their rights, dignity and other social issues in 1852. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- **She successfully organized barber's strike in Mumbai and Pune to oppose the prevailing custom of shaving heads of widows. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

43. (b)

Explanation:

- **Terracotta models of the plough** have been found at sites in **Cholistan and at Banawali (Haryana).**
- Archaeologists have also found evidence of a **ploughed field at Kalibangan (Rajasthan), associated with Early Harappan levels.**
- Most Harappan sites are located in **semi-arid lands, where irrigation was probably required for agriculture.**
- **Traces of canals** have been found at the Harappan site of **Shortughai in Afghanistan, but not in Punjab or Sind.**
- It is also likely that water drawn from wells was used for irrigation.
- **Water reservoirs found in Dholavira (Gujarat) may have been used to store water for agriculture. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- Although Mohenjodaro is the most well-known site, **the first site to be discovered was Harappa. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- A **stone statue at Mohenjodaro** was labelled and continues to be known as the **"priest-king".** This is because archaeologists were familiar with Mesopotamian history and its "priest-kings" and have found parallels in the Indus region. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

44. (d)

Explanation:

- The **sixth century BCE (Mahajanapada)** is often regarded as a major turning point in early Indian history.
- It is an **era associated with early states, cities, the growing use of iron,** the development of coinage, etc. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- It also witnessed the **growth of diverse systems of thought, including Buddhism and Jainism. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- **Early Buddhist and Jaina texts** mention, amongst other things**, sixteen states known as mahajanapadas.**
- Some of these were- Vajji, Magadha, Koshala, Kuru, Panchala, Gandhara and Avanti.
- While most mahajanapadas were ruled by kings, **some, known as ganas or sanghas, were oligarchies,** where power was shared by a number of men, often collectively called rajas. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- **Both Mahavira and the Buddha belonged to such ganas.** In some instances, as in the case of the Vajji sangha, the rajas probably controlled resources such as land, collectively.
- **Each mahajanapada had a capital city, which was often fortified.**

45. (a)

Explanation:

- **The Junagadh inscription also known as Girnar inscription of Rudradaman I gives a glimpse into water management in ancient India.**
- **The Sudarshana lake was an artificial reservoir. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- We know about it from a rock inscription (2nd century CE) in Sanskrit, **composed to record the achievements of the Shaka ruler Rudradaman. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The inscription mentions that the lake, with embankments and water channels, **was built by a local governor during the rule of the Mauryas.**
- However, a terrible storm broke the embankments and water gushed out of the lake.

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- **Rudradaman, who was then ruling in the area, claimed to have got the lake repaired** using his own resources, without imposing any tax on his subjects.
- Another inscription on the same rock (c. fifth century) mentions how one of the rulers of the Gupta dynasty got the lake repaired once again.

46. (b)

Explanation:

- During the **Sangam Age,** the large landholders, as well as the village headman (whose position was often hereditary), emerged as powerful figures, and often exercised control over other cultivators.
- **Early Tamil literature (the Sangam texts) also mentions different categories of people living in the villages** –
  - **Vellalar- large landowners. Hence, option (1) is NOT correct.**
  - **Uzhavar- ploughmen. Hence, option (2) is correct.**
  - **Adimai- slaves. Hence, option (3) is correct.**
- It is likely that these differences were based on differential access to land, labour and some of the new technologies.
- In such a situation, questions of control over land must have become crucial, as these were often discussed in legal texts

47. (b)

Explanation:

- The social complexities in ancient India are reflected in another term used in texts to refer to **social categories – jati.**
- **In Brahmanical theory, jati, like varna, was based on birth.**
- **However, while the number of varnas was fixed at four, there was no restriction on the number of jatis. Hence, statement (1) is correct but statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- In fact, **whenever Brahmanical authorities encountered new groups** – for instance, people living in forests such as the nishadas or wanted to assign a name to occupational categories such as the goldsmith or suvarnakara, which did not easily fit into the fourfold varna system, **they classified them as a jati. Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- **Jatis which shared a common occupation or profession were sometimes organised into shrenis or guilds.**
- One interesting **stone inscription (c. fifth century CE), found in Mandsaur** (Madhya Pradesh) provides a **fascinating glimpse of complex social processes and provides insights into the nature of guilds or shrenis.**
- Although **membership was based on a shared craft specialisation,** some members adopted other occupations.
- It also indicates that the **members shared more than a common profession** – they collectively decided to invest their wealth, earned through their craft, to construct a splendid temple in honour of the sun god.

48. (c)

Explanation:

- The **Satavahanas originally seem to have been a tribe of the Deccan.** But they were Brahmanized later.
- **Some of the Satavahana rulers were polygynous (that is, had more than one wife). Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- An examination of the **names of women who married Satavahana rulers indicates that many of them had names derived from gotras such as Gotama and Vasistha, their father's gotras. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- They **evidently retained these names** instead of adopting names derived from their husband's gotra name as they were required to do according to the Brahmanical rules.
- What is also apparent is that some of these women belonged to the same gotra.
- As is obvious, this ran **counter to the ideal of exogamy** recommended in the Brahmanical texts.
- In fact, it exemplified an **alternative practice, that of endogamy or marriage** within the kin group, which was (and is) prevalent amongst several communities in south India.
- Such marriages amongst kinfolk (such as cousins) ensured a close-knit community.
- **The Satavahana rulers were identified through metronymics (names derived from that of the mother). Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- Although this may suggest that mothers were important, we need to be cautious before we arrive at any conclusion.

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- **In the case of the Satavahanas the succession to the throne was generally patrilineal. Hence, statement (4) is correct.**

49. (b)

Explanation:

- The region where **new kingdoms emerged in the Deccan and further south, including the chiefdoms of the Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas was known as Tamilakam. Hence, option (b) is correct.**
- It is the name of the ancient Tamil country, which included parts of present-day Andhra Pradesh and Kerala, in addition to Tamil Nadu.
- This region was **stable and prosperous.**
- We know about these states from a variety of sources. For instance, the early **Tamil Sangam** texts contain poems describing chiefs and the ways in which they acquired and distributed resources.
- A lot of information is available in the Sangam literature to understand the position of women during the Sangam age.
- These dynasties promoted early literature on the Indian subcontinent and **built important Hindu temples.**

50. (b)

Explanation:

- The **Buddha's teachings** have been reconstructed from stories, found mainly in the **Sutta Pitaka.**
- These **stories were narrated in the language spoken by ordinary people** so that these could be easily understood.
- According to Buddhist philosophy, **the world is transient (anicca) and constantly changing. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- **It is also soulless (anatta) as there is nothing permanent or eternal in it. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- Within this transient world, **sorrow (dukkha) is intrinsic to human existence. Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- It is by following the **path of moderation between severe penance and self-indulgence** that human beings can rise above these worldly troubles.
- In the earliest forms of Buddhism, whether or not God existed was irrelevant.

51. (c)

Explanation:

- **Oman is a strategic partner of India** in the Gulf and an important interlocutor at the **Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), Arab League and Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) forum.**
- In a strategic move to expand its footprint in the Indian Ocean region, India has secured access to the key Port of **Duqm** in **Oman** for **military use** and **logistical support.** This is part of India's maritime strategy to counter Chinese influence and activities in the region.
- The Port of Duqm is strategically located, in close proximity to the Chabahar port in Iran. With the **Assumption Island** being developed in **Seychelles** and **Agalega** in **Mauritius,** Duqm fits into India's proactive maritime security roadmap. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- Defence cooperation has emerged as a key pillar for the robust India-Oman strategic partnership.
- Oman is the only country in the Gulf region with which all three services of the Indian armed forces conduct regular bilateral exercises and staff talks, enabling close cooperation and trust at the professional level.
  - **Army exercise: Al Najah**
  - **Air Force exercise: Eastern Bridge. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
  - **Naval Exercise: Naseem Al Bahr**
- **Oman** is at the **gateway of Strait of Hormuz** through which India imports one-fifth of its oil imports. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

52. (a)

Explanation:

- **Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR):** It is characterized by the use of technology to blur the boundaries amongst the digital, physical, and biological worlds, and is driven by data. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The term '4IR' was coined by **Klaus Schwab**, executive **chairperson of the WEF,** in 2016.
- Key technologies include **cloud computing, big data, autonomous robots, cybersecurity, simulation, additive manufacturing, and the internet of things (IoT).**
- Major Examples of its Application:
  - **Pacemaker:** The four wireless sensors of the pacemaker monitor vitals such as temperature,

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oxygen levels and the heart's electrical activity. The device then analyses the vitals and decides when to pace the heart and at what rate. Doctors can wirelessly access the information on a tablet or smartphone.

- **Xenobots:** These are less than a millimetre long, and are known to be the first living robot, were created in 2020 from the stem cells of the African clawed frog and can be programmed using artificial intelligence.

- Recently, the **World Economic Forum (WEF)** has chosen **Hyderabad**, Telangana for establishing its **Center for the Fourth Industrial Revolution (C4IR).** The C4IR Telangana will be an autonomous, nonprofit organization with a thematic **focus on healthcare and life sciences. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**

53. (b)

Explanation:

- **The International Monetary Fund (IMF)** is an **organization of 190 member countries,** each of which has representation on the IMF's executive board in proportion to its financial importance, so that the most powerful countries in the global economy have the most voting power.
- **Purpose of IMF:** Its primary purpose is to ensure the stability of the international monetary system — the system of exchange rates and international payments that enables countries (and their citizens) to transact with each other. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The Fund's mandate was updated in 2012 to include all macroeconomic and financial sector issues that bear on global stability.
- **It has three critical missions:**
  - Furthering international monetary cooperation, encouraging the expansion of trade and economic growth.
  - Discouraging policies that would harm prosperity.
  - To fulfil these missions, IMF member countries work collaboratively with each other and with other international bodies.
- The **IMF** was set up along with the **World Bank** after the Second World War to assist in the reconstruction of war-ravaged countries.
- The two organizations agreed to be set up at a conference in Bretton Woods in the US. Hence, they are known as the **Bretton Woods twins. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct**.
- The **IMF is governed by and accountable to the 190 countries** that make up its near-global membership. India joined on 27th December 1945.
- **Reports: Global Financial Stability Report, World Economic Outlook. Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

54. (b)

Explanation:

- A new report from the **World Health Organization** (WHO) has found that **5 billion people** globally remain unprotected from harmful trans fats, increasing their risk of heart disease and death.
- WHO first called for the global elimination of industrially produced trans fats in 2018, with an elimination target set for **2023.**
- WHO released **REPLACE,** which provides **six strategic actions to ensure the prompt, complete, and sustained elimination of industrially produced trans fats from the food supply. They are:**
  - **Review dietary sources** of industrially produced trans fats and the landscape for required policy change.
  - **Promote the replacement** of industrially produced trans fats with healthier fats and oils.
  - **Legislate or enact regulatory actions** to eliminate industrially produced trans fats.
  - **Assess and monitor trans fats content** in the food supply and changes in trans-fat consumption in the population.
  - **Create awareness of the negative health impact** of trans fats among policymakers, producers, suppliers, and the public.
  - **Enforce compliance of policies** and regulations. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**

55. (a)

Explanation:

- Recently, the **National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) James Webb Space Telescope** has discovered its **first new exoplanet named- LHS 475b.**

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- LHS 475 b is roughly the same size as Earth, its **diameter is 99% the same as Earth. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- It is a **terrestrial, rocky planet about 41 light-years away from Earth** in the constellation Octans. It differs from Earth in that it completes an orbit in just two days and is **hundreds of degrees hotter than Earth. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- It differs from Earth in that it **completes an orbit in just two days** and is **hundreds of degrees hotter than Earth.**
- It is also closer to its star than any planet in our solar system is to the sun, although its star is less than half the temperature of the sun.
- Its red dwarf star is less than half the temperature of the Sun, so the researchers are expecting that it still could have an atmosphere.
- **Significance of this discovery:** These first observations result from an Earth-size rocky planet open the door to many future possibilities for studying rocky planet atmospheres.

56. (c)

Explanation:

Ballistic Missile:

- It is a **rocket-propelled self-guided** strategic-weapons system that follows a **parabolic trajectory** to deliver a payload from its launch site to a predetermined fixed target. **Hence, statement (II) is NOT correct.**
- **Cruise missile** follows a **straight trajectory** of motion.
- Ballistic missiles can carry conventional high explosives as well as chemical, biological, or nuclear munitions.
- Since **ballistic missiles travel in projectile motion** and trajectory depends on gravity, air resistance and Coriolis force. So, they leave the earth's atmosphere and re-enter it. **Hence, statement (I) is correct.**
- **Ballistic missiles** are launched directly into the upper layers of the earth's atmosphere. They travel outside the atmosphere, where the warhead detaches from the missile and falls towards a predetermined target.
- They are **rocket-propelled self-guided weapons systems** which can carry conventional or nuclear munitions. They can be launched from aircraft, ships, submarines, and land.
- They are long-range missiles (300 km to 12,000 km).
- **E.g., Prithvi I, Prithvi II, Agni I, Agni II and Dhanush missiles.**

57. (b)

Explanation:

- **India and Russia have begun the joint production of AK 203** rifles at a factory in **Amethi,** Uttar Pradesh. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**
- **Key Points:**
  - More than six lakh rifles are to be manufactured in India as part of a joint venture — **Indo-Russia Rifles Private Limited established between the Indian Ordnance Factory Board (OFB),** Kalashnikov Concern, and Rosoboronexport, (both subsidiaries of the Rostec State Corporation).
  - The deal aims to have rifles made of 100% indigenous components over a period of 128 months. **AK-203 assault rifle** is considered to be the latest and most advanced version of the AK-47 rifle.
  - It is **expected to replace the Indian Small Arms System (INSAS)** 5.56×45 mm assault rifle, which are presently being used by Army, Navy and the Air Force besides other security forces.

58. (b)

Explanation:

- **The Jain community** has been protesting over demands related to two holy sites — **Sammed Shikhar** on **Parasnath** hill in Jharkhand and **Shatrunjaya** hill in **Palitana** of Gujarat.
- In Jharkhand, Parasnath hill was declared a **tourist spot and an eco-sensitive zone** without consulting the people from the Jain community, while in Gujarat, the row is over the vandalizing of a shrine and related security concerns in Shatrunjaya Hill.
- Shatrunjaya Hill is a sacred site containing hundreds of shrines in **Palitana town, Bhavnagar District, Gujarat. Hence, option (b) is correct.**
- The shrines were sanctified when **Rishabha, the first Tirthankara** of Jainism, **gave his first sermon in the temple on the hilltop.** It is believed that **Adinath** (also known as Rishabha), the founder of Jainism, meditated beneath the rayan tree at the summit.

59. (c)

Explanation:

- Written more than 2,000 years ago, **Ashtadhyayi or 'Eight Chapters',** is an ancient text written by the scholar **Panini** towards the end of the **4th century BC. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**

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- It is a **linguistic text** that sets the standard for how **Sanskrit** was meant to be written and spoken.
- It **delves deep into the language's phonetics, syntax and grammar,** and also offers a 'language machine', where one can feed in the root and suffix of any Sanskrit word and get grammatically correct words and sentences in return. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- The **Ashtadhyayi laid down more than 4,000 grammatical rules.** Later Indian grammars such as the **Mahabhasya of Patanjali** (2nd century BC) and the **Kasika Vritti of Jayaditya and Vamana** (7th century AD), were mostly commentaries on Panini.
- Recently, a **Cambridge scholar Dr Rishi Rajpopat** has claimed to have solved Sanskrit's biggest puzzle—a grammar problem found in the 'Ashtadhyayi'.
- The Scholar took a simpler approach, arguing that the meta-rule has been wrongly interpreted throughout history; what Panini actually meant was that for rules applying to the left and right sides of a word, readers should use the right-hand side rule.
- Using this logic, Dr Rajpopat found that the 'Ashtadhyayi' **could finally become an accurate 'language machine',** producing grammatically sound words and sentences almost every time.
- The discovery now makes it possible to construct millions of Sanskrit words using Panini's system and since his grammar rules were exact and formulaic, **they can act as a Sanskrit language algorithm** that can be taught to computers. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

60. (b)

Explanation:

- **17th Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2022** was released by **NGO Pratham,** which highlights the impact of the pandemic on education. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- It is an **annual, citizen-led household survey** that aims to understand whether children in rural India are enrolled in school and whether they are learning. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- As per the report there has been a decline in the basic reading and arithmetic skills of young children in **Class 3 and Class 5** in India.
- The report estimates the **enrolment status of children aged 3 to 16** years and the **basic reading and arithmetic levels of children aged 5-16** at the national, state and district level. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- The report unveils high enrolment of children in schools which are a good performance indicator for government programmes like Nipun Bharat Mission.
- According to the **ASER, 2022** the country has observed an **increase in the enrolment of children in government schools.**

61. (c)

Explanation:

- **Esports (Electronic Sports)** is a competitive sport where gamers use their physical and mental abilities to compete in various games in a virtual, electronic environment. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- Examples of E-sports include **Counter Strike, PUBG, League of Legends, Overwatch, Fortnite, DOTA 2.**
- According to a gazette notification, E-Sports has now become a **part of the multisport event category** in India. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- It has received its sporting recognition from the **International Olympic Committee (IOC),** which is the apex body of sports along with Olympic Council of Asia (OCA), Commonwealth Games etc.
- E-Sports will be taken care of by the **Department of Sports** under the **Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.** While **'Online Gaming'** will be overseen by **MEITY (Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology). Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

62. (d)

Explanation:

- **Legal Provisions:** The Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) Act 2021 provides a system for the implementation of the law on surrogacy by setting up of the National Assisted Reproductive Technology and Surrogacy Board. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- **Definition:** The **Act defines ART** to include **all techniques that seek to obtain a pregnancy by handling the sperm or the oocyte** (immature egg cell) outside the human body and transferring the gamete or the embryo into the reproductive system of a woman. **These include gamete donation (of sperm or egg), in vitro fertilisation (IVF), and gestational surrogacy.**
- **Eligibility Criteria for Donors:** A bank may obtain semen from **males between 21 and 55 years of age**, and eggs from **females between 23 and 35 years of age.** The woman may donate eggs only once in her life and not more than seven eggs may be retrieved from her. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

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- **Conditions for Offering Services:** ART procedures must be conducted only with the written consent of the commissioning parties and the donor. The commissioning party will be required to provide insurance coverage in favour of the egg donor (for any loss, damage, or death). **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- **Rights of a child born through ART:** A child born through ART will be deemed to be a biological child of the commissioning couple and will be entitled to the rights and privileges available to a natural child of the commissioning couple. A donor will not have any parental rights over the child.
- **Limitations:** The Act excludes unmarried men, divorced men, widowed men, unmarried yet cohabiting heterosexual couples, **trans-persons and homosexual couples (whether married or cohabiting)** from availing ART services. **Hence, statement (4) is correct.**

63. (a)

Explanation:

- **Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD)** is celebrated on **9th January** to mark the contribution of the Overseas Indian community to the development of India. **Hence, statement (I) is correct.**
- **9th January** was chosen as the day to celebrate PBD since it was on this day in **1915** that **Mahatma Gandhi, returned to India from South Africa,** led India's freedom struggle and changed the lives of Indians forever. **Hence, statement (II) is correct.**
- A commemorative stamp, **'Surakshit Jaayen, Prashikshit Jaayen'** was also released on the occasion.
- This day **came into effect in 2003 but was revised in 2015.** It was then a theme-based conference that was set up every year during the interim period. **PBD Conventions are held once every two years.**
- The **theme for PBD 2023** was **"Diaspora: Reliable partners for India's progress in Amrit Kaal".**
- On this day, the Government also confers **Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Award.** It is the highest honour conferred on **NRI, PIO** or an **organisation or institution** established and run by NRI or PIO, who have made significant contributions to a better understanding of India abroad, support India's causes and concerns in a tangible way.

Therefore, both statement (I) and statement (II) are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement (I).

64. (b)

Explanation:

- **The Permanent Settlement had come into operation in 1793.** The East India Company had fixed the revenue that each zamindar had to pay. The estates of those who failed to pay were to be auctioned to recover the revenue. Since the raja had accumulated huge arrears, his estates had been put up for auction.
- **Charles Cornwallis (1738-1805**) was the commander of the British forces during the American War of Independence and the Governor General of **Bengal** when the Permanent Settlement was introduced there in 1793.
- Permanent Settlement **was made with the rajas and taluqdars of Bengal.** They were classified as zamindars, and they had to pay the revenue demand that was fixed in perpetuity. In terms of this definition, the zamindar was not a landowner in the village, but a revenue collector of the state.
- The first revenue settlement in the **Bombay Deccan** was made in the 1820s called Ryotwari settlement. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The revenue system that was introduced in the Bombay Deccan came to be known as the ryotwari settlement. **Unlike the Bengal system, the revenue was directly settled with the ryot. Hence, statement (2) is correct.** The average income from different types of soil was estimated, the revenue-paying capacity of the ryot was assessed and a proportion of it fixed as the share of the state.
- **The lands were resurveyed every 30 years and the revenue rates increased.** Therefore, the revenue demand was no longer permanent. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**

65. (a)

Explanation:

- **Santhals had moved into Rajmahal Hill areas around 1800, displaced the hill folk called as Paharias** who lived on these lower slopes, cleared the forests and settled the land.
- Zamindars hired them to reclaim land and expand cultivation, and **British officials invited them to settle in the Jangal Mahals.** Having failed to subdue the Paharias and transform them into settled agriculturists, the British turned to the Santhals.

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- The Santhals were given land and persuaded to settle in the foothills of Rajmahal. **By 1832 a large area of land was demarcated as Damin-i-Koh.**
- The Santhals, however, soon found that the land they had brought under cultivation was slipping away from their hands.
- The state was levying heavy taxes on the land that the Santhals had cleared, moneylenders (dikus) were charging them high rates of interest and taking over the land when debts remained unpaid, and zamindars were asserting control over the Damin area.
- By the 1850s, **the Santhals felt that the time had come to rebel against zamindars, moneylenders and the colonial state, in order to create an ideal world for themselves** where they would rule. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- It was after **the Santhal Revolt (1855-56)** that the Santhal Pargana was created, carving out 5,500 square miles from the districts of Bhagalpur and Birbhum. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- Sidhu Manjhi was the leader of the Santhal rebellion. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

66. (d)

Explanation:

- The Deccan Riots, which took place in 1875, began in Pune, Maharashtra. The "riots" were an expression of the peasant discontent against the British administration that had systematically ruined agriculture with **exaggerated revenue demands and maladministration.**
- Most notable factors which contributed to the outbreak of peasant agitations in 1875 was **the exaggerated land revenue demand** made by the British.
- **During the American Civil War,** most peasants had switched to cotton farming, attracted by the high prices, but the prices crashed dramatically in 1864 **when the War concluded,** and supply of Cotton resumed from America. The situation was made worse by a series of bad harvests over the next several years. It was during this period of crisis that the British administration suddenly **raised land revenue by over 50%.**
- The peasantry, which had gathered for the weekly bazaar, launched attacks on the moneylenders and destroyed **the debt contracts and bonds.** The ryots came to see the moneylender as devious and deceitful. They complained of moneylenders manipulating laws and forging accounts. **Deeds and bonds appeared as symbols of the new oppressive system.**
- Organisations such as **the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha** also threw their weight behind the peasantry and campaigned actively for relief to the struggling agriculturalists.
- A Deccan Riots Commission was formed to investigate into the riots, and it submitted its report to the British Parliament in 1878.
- The demonstration of anger by the peasantry compelled the administration to swing into action, and **the Deccan Agriculturalists Relief Act was passed in 1879 to extend protection to them against the moneylenders.**

Hence, option (d) is correct.

67. (c)

Explanation:

- **Bahadur Shah** was the nominal leader of the rebellion in Delhi. The real command lay with the court of soldiers headed by **General Bakht Khan** who had led the revolt of Bareilly troops and brought them to Delhi.
- In **Kanpur,** the sepoys and the people of the town gave **Nana Sahib,** the successor to Peshwa Baji Rao II, no choice save to join the revolt as their leader. **Hence, pair (1) is correctly matched.**
- In Jhansi, the **Rani Laxmibai** was forced by the popular pressure around her to assume the leadership of the uprising.
- **Kunwar Singh,** a local zamindar in **Arrah in Bihar** played a leadership role in the revolt of 1857. **Hence, pair (2) is correctly matched.**
- In **Awadh,** where the displacement of the popular **Nawab Wajid Ali Shah** and the annexation of the state were still very fresh in the memory of the people, the populace in Lucknow celebrated the fall of British rule by hailing **Birjis Qadr**, the young son of the Nawab, and his mother **Begum Hazrat Mahal** as their leader. **Hence, pair (3) is correctly matched.**
- **Shah Mal** mobilised the villagers of pargana Barout in Uttar Pradesh in the revolt.
- **Gonoo,** a tribal cultivator of Singhbhum in Chotanagpur, became a rebel leader of **the Kol tribals** of the region.
- **Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah** of **Faizabad** was one of the many maulvis who played an important part in the revolt of 1857. **Hence, pair (4) is NOT correctly matched.**
- At Bareilly, **Khan Bahadur Khan,** a descendant of the former **ruler of Rohilkhand,** was placed in command.

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68. (b)

Explanation:

- **Subsidiary Alliance was a system devised by Lord Wellesley in 1798.**
- The ally had to disband his military force, allow the British to position their troops within the kingdom, and **act in accordance with the advice of the British Resident who was now to be attached to the court.** Deprived of his armed forces, the ally became increasingly dependent on the British to maintain law and order within the kingdom. He could no longer assert control over his internal and external matters. **Hence, statement (4) is correct.**
- All those who entered into such an alliance with the British had to accept certain terms and conditions:
  - The British **would be responsible for protecting their ally from external and internal threats to their power**. **Hence, statement (3) is NOT correct.**
  - In the territory of the ally, **a British armed contingent would be stationed. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
  - The ally **would have to provide the resources for maintaining this contingent.**
  - **The ally could enter into agreements with other rulers or engage in warfare only with the permission of the British. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct**

69. (a)

Explanation:

- **"Relief of Lucknow" was painted by Thomas Jones Barker, 1859.**
- British pictures offer a variety of images that were meant to provoke a range of different emotions and reactions. Some of them commemorate the British heroes who saved the English and repressed the rebels. **"Relief of Lucknow",** painted by **Thomas Jones Barke**r in 1859, is an example of this type.
- Barker's painting celebrates the moment of Campbell's entry. At the centre of the canvas are the British heroes – Campbell, Outram and Havelock. The gestures of the hands of those around lead the spectator's eyes towards the centre. The heroes stand on a ground that is well lit, with shadows in the foreground and the damaged Residency in the background.
- To the British public such paintings were reassuring. They created a sense that the time of trouble was past, and the rebellion was over; the British were the victors. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**

70. (d)

Explanation:

- In 1817, during the British colonial period in India, there were **Lottery Commissions established by the British authorities after the departure of Wellesley from Calcutta.**
- The City of Calcutta grew from three villages called **Sutanati, Kolkata and Govindapur** and a new fort city is bult there, named **Fort William.**
- These lotteries were used as a means to raise revenue for **town improvement,** including **financing public works, like road building, sanitation and clearing the encroachments.** The lotteries were a common form of taxation and fundraising during that time.
- In the early decades of nineteenth century raising funds for the city was thought to be the responsibility of public-minded citizens and not exclusively of government.

Hence, option (d) is correct.

71. (a)

Explanation:

- The Town Hall was designed by **Colonel Thomas Cowper** who was one of the best engineers in Bombay (Mumbai). With a span of 200 feet and height of 100 feet, the structure was inspired by Greek and Roman styles of architecture. The entrance of the building is adorned with a Grecian portico and 8 impressive Doric styled pillars.
- Elphinstone Circle, Fort was built in 1869 when the city of Bombay was booming under the direct administration of the British crown. A good example of fine colonial urban planning, it was designed by **James Scott,** Chief Engineer of the Elphinstone Land Corporation. It is quite similar to Bath's Royal Crescent.
- Bombay Secretariat was designed by **H. St Clair Wilkins.**
- Victoria Terminus Railway station and the Municipal Corporation Building, Bombay was designed by **F. W. Stevens.**

Hence, option (a) is correct.

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72. (b)

Explanation:

- The British government convened a series of **"Round Table Conferences" in London.**
- The first meeting was held in November 1930, but without the pre-eminent political leader in India, thus rendering it an exercise in futility.
- Gandhiji was released from jail in January 1931 and the following month had several long meetings with the Viceroy. These culminated in what was called the **"Gandhi-Irwin Pact',** by the terms of which civil disobedience would be called off. **Hence, Statement (1) is correct.**
- A second Round Table Conference was held in London in November 1931.
- The Conference **in London was inconclusive, so Gandhiji returned to India and resumed civil disobedience.** The new Viceroy, **Lord Willingdon,** was deeply unsympathetic to the Indian leader. **Hence, Statement (3) is NOT correct.**
- At the Second Round Table Conference, London, November 1931, **Mahatma Gandhi opposed the demand for separate electorates for "lower castes".** He believed that this would prevent their integration into mainstream society and permanently segregate them from other caste Hindus. **Hence, Statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- The **Lord Willingdon** was a viceroy of India when the conference was held in London. **Hence, Statement (4) is correct.**

73. (c)

Explanation:

- **Lord Linlithgow (1936-43):** The **Second World War** broke out in 1939. In the meeting the nature of India's involvement in the War was discussed. When negotiations with the Viceroy broke down, the Congress ministries resigned. **Hence, pair (3) is correctly matched.**
- **Lord Wavell (1944-1947):** Jinnah called for a **"Direct Action Day"** to press the League's demand for Pakistan on the designated day, 16 August 1946. **Hence, pair (2) is correctly matched.**
- **Lord Mountbatten (1947-1948):** The Indian Independence bill passed in House of Commons. In February 1947, Wavell was replaced as Viceroy by Lord Mountbatten. Mountbatten called one last round of talks, but when these too proved inconclusive he announced that British India would be freed, but also divided. The formal transfer of power was fixed for 15 August. **Hence, pair (1) is correctly matched.**
- **Lord Willingdon (1931-36): Second Round Table conference** was held.
- **Lord Irwin (1926-31): Dandi March** was organised from March 12, 1930. **Hence, pair (4) is NOT correctly matched.**

74. (a)

Explanation:

- In the end of **December 1929,** the Congress held its annual session in the city of **Lahore.**
- The meeting was significant for two things:
  - The election of Jawaharlal Nehru as President, signifying the passing of the baton of leadership to the younger generation;
  - The proclamation of commitment to "Purna Swaraj", or complete independence. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**
- On 26 January 1930, "Independence Day" was observed, with the national flag being hoisted in different venues, and patriotic songs being sung on the bank of **River Ravi,** in Lahore.
- In the Lahore Session, Congress declared Purna Swaraj as the main motive. It motivated people come up with great energy and ask for full freedom.
- The struggle for freedom, which was by some nationalists, was now become the struggle of common people.

75. (c)

Explanation:

- Ashoka's Dhamma did not involve worship of a god, or performance of a sacrifice.
- He felt that just as a father tries to teach his children, he had a duty to instruct his subjects. He was also inspired by the teachings of the Buddha. So, he appointed officials, known as the **Dhamma Mahamatta** who went from place-to-place teaching people about dhamma. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- There were a number of problems that troubled him. People in the empire followed different religions, and this sometimes led to conflict. Animals were sacrificed.

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Ashoka felt it was his duty to solve these problems. Besides, Ashoka got his messages inscribed on rocks and pillars, instructing his officials to read his message to those who could not read it themselves.

- He was the first ruler who tried to take his message to the people through inscriptions. **Most of Ashoka's inscriptions were in Prakrit and were written in the Brahmi script. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

76. (b)

Explanation:

King	Dynasty	Associated facts
Vijayalaya	Chola	❍ The Chola Empire was founded by **Vijayalaya.** ❍ He took over the Tanjore kingdom in the **8th century** and led to the rise of the mighty Cholas by defeating the Pallavas.**Hence, pair (1) is correctly matched.**
Dantidurga	Rashtrakuta	❍ **Dantidurga** was the founder of the **Rashtrakuta** empire who fixed his capital at **Manyakheta** or **Malk-hed** near modern Sholapur. **Hence, pair (2) is NOT correctly matched.**
Prithviraja III	Chahamanas	❍ He ruled in 12th century from 1178 to 1192 AD. ❍ He ruled Ajmer and Delhi in central North India and his capital was located in Ajmer. **Hence, pair (3) is correctly matched.**
Nagabhata I	Pratiharas	❍ The foundation of **Pratihara dynasty's** magnitude was positioned by **Nagabhatta I,** who ruled between **730-756 C.E. Hence, pair (4) is NOT correctly matched.**

77. (a)

Explanation:

- The **Delhi sultans built several mosques in cities all over the subcontinent.** These demonstrated their claims to be protectors of Islam and Muslims, mosques also helped to create a sense of a community of believers who shared a belief system and a code of conduct.
- **Moth ki Mosque** is a heritage building located in Delhi, and was built in 1505 by **Wazir Miya Bhoiya, Prime Minister during the reign of Sikander Lodi** (1489–1517) of the Lodi dynasty. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**
- The mosque moth is built on a high platform of sandstone. The layout of this mosque is completely square. The Mosque has **a unique sample of Mughal and Hindu art in the design of arches.** Above the stairs of the entrance is a large courtyard of 38.6 meters width. Within the courtyard is the main mosque on the west side. It has a rectangular prayer hall.

78. (c)

Explanation:

- Virashaiva movement was initiated by Basavanna and his companions like Allama Prabhu and Akkamahadevi. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- This movement began in **Karnataka in the mid-twelfth century.**
- The Virashaivas argued strongly for the **equality of all human beings** and against Brahmanical ideas about caste and the treatment of women. They were also against all forms of ritual and idol worship. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- **Basavanna** was a great saint, a true visionary and a revolutionary who gave a universal religion to mankind. He fought for the freedom of an individual.
- He created tremendous awareness among the people by declaring, "None is high or low just by birth. Greatness can be acquired only through personality and pursuit of principles. Thus, the whole of mankind should get religious sanctification".

79. (c)

Explanation:

Inscriptions:

- These are writings on relatively hard surfaces such as stone or metal. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- Sometimes, kings got their orders inscribed so that people could see, read and obey them.

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- There are other kinds of inscriptions as well, where men and women (including kings and queens) recorded what they did. For example, kings often kept records of victories in battle.

Manuscript:

- There are several ways of finding out about the past.
- One is to search for and read books that were written long ago.
- These are called manuscripts, because they were written by hand (this comes from the Latin word 'manu', meaning hand).
- These were usually written on palm leaf, or on the specially prepared bark of a tree known as the birch, which grows in the Himalayas. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

80. (c)

Explanation:

Shrenis:

- **Craftspersons and merchants formed association known as shrenis.** These shrenis of craftsperson provided training, procured raw material and distributed the finished product. Then shrenis of merchants organised the trade.
- Shrenis **also served as banks where rich men and women deposited money.** This was invested, and part of interest was returned or used to support religious institution such as monasteries. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**

Arikamedu:

- Between 2200 and 1900 years ago, **Arikamedu was a coastal settlement where ships unloaded goods from distant lands.**
- The finds at Arikamedu include pottery from the **Mediterranean region, such as amphorae and stamped red glazed pottery, known as Arretine Ware,** which was named after a city in Italy. This was made by pressing wet clay into a stamped Mould.
- There was yet another kind of pottery which was made locally, though Roman designs were used. **Roman lamps, glassware and gems** have also been found at the site. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

81. (b)

Explanation:

Saint	State	Important Facts
Saint Kabir	Uttar Pradesh	❍ He was a **15th century mystic poet, saint and social reformer.** ❍ Kabir Das' writings had a great influence on the Bhakti movement and include titles like **Kabir Granthawali, Anurag Sagar, Bijak,** and **Sakhi Granth. Hence, pair (1) is NOT correctly matched.**
Saint Eknath	Maharashtra	❍ Eknath, poet-saint and mystic of Vaishnavism, the branch of Hinduism that reveres the deity Vishnu and his avatars (incarnations). ❍ Eknath is best known for his translations of various Sanskrit texts into Marathi. **Hence, pair (2) is correctly matched.**
Saint Tyagaraja	Tamil Nadu	❍ **Tyagaraja** is widely regarded as one of three major composers – known as the Trinity – of Carnatic Music who flourished in Tanjore or Thanjavur in the early 19th century, the others being **Muthuswami Dikshitar** and **Syama Sastri. Hence, pair (3) is correctly matched.**

82. (a)

Explanation:

Unionist party:

- The National Unionist Party was a political party based in **the Punjab Province** during the period of British rule in India.
- The Unionist Party mainly **represented the interests of the landed gentry and landlords of Punjab,** which included Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- The party was particularly powerful during the period 1923-1947.

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The Pakistan Resolution:

- The **'Pakistan Resolution'** was passed at Lahore session of All India Muslim League. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- The Pakistan demand was formalised gradually. On 23 March 1940, the All-India Muslim League moved a resolution demanding a measure of autonomy for the Muslim majority areas of the subcontinent. This ambiguous resolution never mentioned partition or Pakistan.

83. (b)

Explanation:

- The **Cholas (8th-12th century AD)** are remembered as **one of the longest ruling dynasties in the southern regions of India.**
- The reign of the Cholas began in the **9th century when they defeated the Pallavas** to come into power. This rule stretched **over for over five long centuries until the 13th century.**
- The system of rule was such that **each village acted as a self-governing unit** during the era of the Cholas. The Cholas were ardent **patrons of art, poetry, literature and drama,** the administration was seen **investing in the construction of several temples** and complexes with sculptures and paintings.
- The king remained the central authority who **would make the major decisions and carry out the governance.**
- Chola inscriptions mention several categories of land-

Types of Land	Related to
Vellanvagai	Land of non-Brahmana peasant proprietors **Hence, pair (1) is correctly matched.**
Brahmadeya	Land gifted to brahmanas. **Hence, pair (2) is correctly matched.**
Shalabhoga	Land for maintenance of school. **Hence,pair (4) is NOT correctly matched.**
Devadana	Land gifted to temples
Pallichchhandam	Land donated to Jaina institutions. **Hence,pair (3) is NOT correctly matched.**

84. (a)

Explanation:

- Amongst the states that were carved out of the old Mughal provinces in the eighteenth century three stand out very prominently These were Awadh, Bengal, and Hyderabad. All three states are founded by members of high Mughal nobility who had been governor of large provinces.

Hyderabad:

- **Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah,** the founder of Hyderabad state was one of the most powerful members at court of Mughal emperor Farrukhsiyar .
- He was entrusted first with governorship of Awadh and later given charge of deccan.
- He appointed Mansabdars and granted jagirs. **Hence, pair (2) is NOT correctly matched.**

Awadh:

- **Burhan-ul-Mulk Saadat Khan** was appointed subahdar of Awadh in 1722.
- Awadh was a prosperous region, controlling rich alluvial ganga plain and main trade route between North India and Bengal. **Hence, pair (1) is correctly matched.**
- Burhan-ul-Mulk also held the combined offices of subadari,diwani and faujdari.

Bengal:

- This province gradually broke away from Mughal control under **Murshid Quli Khan** who was appointed as the naib, deputy to the governor of province.
- He commanded the revenue administration of the state.
- He transferred all Mughal Jagirdars to Orissa and ordered a major reassessment of the revenues of Bengal. **Hence, pair (3) is NOT correctly matched.**

85. (b)

Explanation:

- There were lively discussions and debates mentioned **Buddhist texts,** which contains as many as 64 sects or schools of thought.
- **Teachers travelled from place to place, trying to convince one another as well as laypersons, about the** validity of their philosophy or the way they **understood the world.**
- **Debates took place in the 'Kutagarashala' – literally, a hut with a pointed roof** – or in groves where travelling mendicants halted. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**

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- If a philosopher succeeded in convincing one of his rivals, the followers of the latter also became his disciples. So, support for any particular sect could grow and shrink over time.
- **Many of these teachers, including Mahavira and the Buddha, questioned the authority of the Vedas.**
- They also **emphasised individual agency** – suggesting that men and women could strive to attain liberation from the trials and tribulations of worldly existence.
- This was in **marked contrast to the Brahmanical position,** wherein, **an individual's existence was thought to be determined by his or her birth** in a specific caste or gender.

86. (c)

Explanation:

- **Land grants to the brahmanas** on large scale suggest that the **brahmana supremacy continued in Gupta times.**
- The Guptas who were originally vaishyas came to be looked upon kshatriyas by the brahmanas.
- **The brahmanas presented the Gupta kings as possessing the attributes of gods, thus, legitimising the position of Gupta princes.**
- The caste proliferated into numerous sub-castes due to- **large number of foreigner assimilation into the Indian society and each group of foreigners was considered a kind of caste.**
- **The position of shudras improved in this period. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- They were **now permitted to listen to the Ramayana, the Mahabharata and the Puranas** and worship a new god called Krishna.
- They were also allowed to as perform certain domestic rites which naturally brought fee to the priests. All this can be attributed to a change in the economic status of the shudras.
- But during this period, **the untouchables increased in number, especially the chandalas. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- In the Gupta period, like the shudras, women were also allowed to listen to the Ramayana, the Mahabharata and the Puranas, and advised to worship, Krishna.
- But **women of higher orders did not have access to independent sources of livelihood in pre-Gupta and Gupta times.**
- The fact that women of the **two lower varnas were free to earn their livelihood** gave them considerable freedom which was denied to women of the upper varnas. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

87. (d)

Explanation:

- **Punch-marked coins made of silver and copper (c. sixth century BCE onwards) were amongst the earliest to be minted and used. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- Attempts made to identify the symbols on punchmarked coins with specific ruling dynasties, including the Mauryas, suggest that these were issued by kings. It is also likely that merchants, bankers and townspeople issued some of these coins.
- The first coins to bear the names and images of rulers were issued by the Indo-Greeks, who established control over the north-western part of the subcontinent c. second century BCE. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- **The first gold coins were issued in the first century CE by the Kushanas.** These were **virtually identical** in weight with those **issued by contemporary Roman emperors and the Parthian rulers of Iran** and have been found from several sites in north India and Central Asia.
- The widespread use of gold coins indicates the enormous value of the transactions that were taking place.
- Besides, hoards of Roman coins have been found from archaeological sites in south India.
- **Coins were also issued by tribal republics such as that of the Yaudheyas of Punjab and Haryana (c. first century CE).**
- Archaeologists have unearthed several thousand **copper coins issued by the Yaudheyas,** pointing to the latter's interest and participation in economic exchanges.
- **Some of the most spectacular gold coins were issued by the Gupta rulers. The earliest issues are remarkable for their purity.** These coins facilitated long-distance transactions from which kings also benefited.

88. (b)

Explanation:

- **With the emergence of new towns during 600BCE-600CE, social life became more complex.**

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- People from near and far met to buy and sell their products and share ideas in the urban milieu.
- This may have **led to a questioning of earlier beliefs and practices.**
- **Faced with this challenge, the Brahmanas responded by laying down codes of social behaviour in great detail known as Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- These were meant to be followed by Brahmanas in particular and the rest of society in general.
- **From 500 BCE, these norms were compiled in Sanskrit texts known as the Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras.**
- The **most important of such works, the Manusmriti, was compiled** between c. 200 BCE and 200 CE.
- While the Brahmana authors of these texts claimed that their point of view had universal validity and had to be obeyed by everybody.
- What is interesting is that **the Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras recognised as many as eight forms of marriage. Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- Of these, the **first four were considered as "good" while the remaining were condemned.** It is possible that these were practised by those who did not accept Brahmanical norms.

89. (d)

Explanation:

- Sanskrit texts and inscriptions used the **term vanik to designate merchants.**
- While **trade was defined as an occupation for Vaishyas in the Shastras,** a **more complex situation** is evident in **plays such as the Mrichchhakatika written by Shudraka** (c. fourth century CE). **Hence, option (d) is correct.**
- Here, the **hero Charudatta was described as both a Brahmana and a sarthavaha or merchant.**
- And a fifth-century inscription describes two brothers who made a donation for the construction of a temple as kshatriya-vaniks.
- **Swapnavasavadatta:** Sanskrit play written by the **poet Bhasa.** It is the romantic narrative about the Kaushambi king Udayana and Vasavadatta, the daughter of the ruler of Avanti.
- **Malavikagnimitra:** Sanskrit play written by **Kalidasa.** It is the love story of Agnimitra, the Shunga Emperor and an exiled servant girl named Mālavikā.
- **Meghadoota: Poem written by Kalidasa.** It is the lament of an exiled yaksha pining for his beloved on a lonely mountain peak.

90. (a)

Explanation:

- The **Buddha (and other teachers) taught orally – through discussion and debate.**
- None of the Buddha's speeches were written down during his lifetime. **After his death (c. fifth-fourth century BCE) his teachings were compiled by his disciples at a council of "elders" or senior monks at Vesali (Pali for Vaishali in present-day Bihar).**
- These compilations were known as **Tipitaka – literally, three baskets to hold different types of texts.**
- They were first transmitted orally and then written and classified according to length as well as subject matter.
- The **Vinaya Pitaka included rules and regulations** for those who joined the sangha or monastic order; the **Buddha's teachings were included in the Sutta Pitaka;** and the Abhidhamma Pitaka dealt with philosophical matters.
- Each pitaka comprised a number of individual texts. Later, commentaries were written on these texts by Buddhist scholars.
- **As Buddhism travelled to new regions such as Sri Lanka, other texts such as the Dipavamsa (literally, the chronicle of the island) and Mahavamsa (the great chronicle) were written, containing regional histories of Buddhism. Hence, option (a) is correct.**
- Many of these works contained biographies of the Buddha. Some of the oldest texts are in Pali, while later compositions are in Sanskrit.
- When Buddhism spread to East Asia, pilgrims such as Fa Xian and Xuan Zang travelled all the way from China to India in search of texts.

91. (d)

Explanation:

- **The basic philosophy of the Jainas was already in existence in north India before the birth of Vardhamana, who came to be known as Mahavira,** in the sixth century BCE. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- According to Jaina tradition, **Mahavira was preceded by 23 other teachers or tirthankaras – literally, those who guide men and women across the river of existence.**

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- **The most important idea in Jainism is that the entire world is animated: even stones, rocks and water have life. Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- **Non-injury to living beings,** especially to humans, animals, plants and insects, is **central to Jaina philosophy.**
- In fact, the principle of ahimsa, emphasised within Jainism, has left its mark on Indian thinking.
- **According to Jaina teachings, the cycle of birth and rebirth is shaped through karma.**
- **Asceticism and penance** are required to free oneself from the cycle of karma.
- This can be **achieved only by renouncing the world;** therefore, monastic existence is a necessary condition of salvation.
- **Jaina monks and nuns took five vows: to abstain from killing, stealing and lying; to observe celibacy; and to abstain from possessing property.**

92. (b)

Explanation:

- **Tantricism was– associated with the worship goddess.**
- Tantric practices were widespread in several parts of the subcontinent – **they were open to women and men,** and **practitioners often ignored differences of caste and class within the ritual context. Hence, statement (1) is correct, but statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- **Many of these ideas influenced Shaivism as well as Buddhism,** especially in the eastern, northern and southern parts of the subcontinent. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- There were somewhat divergent and even disparate beliefs and practices. The **divergence is perhaps most stark if we compare Vedic and Puranic traditions.**
- The principal deities of the Vedic pantheon, Agni, Indra and Soma, become marginal figures.
- And **Vishnu, Shiva and the goddess in Vedic mantras, these have little in common with the elaborate Puranic mythologies.**
- However, despite these obvious discrepancies, the Vedas continued to be revered as authoritative.
- **On the other hand those engaged in Tantric practices frequently ignored the authority of the Vedas.**
- Also, devotees often tended to project their chosen deity, either Vishnu or Shiva, as supreme.
- Relations with other traditions, such as Buddhism or Jainism, were also often fraught with tension if not open conflict.

93. (c)

Explanation:

- Some Sufi mystics-initiated movements based on a radical interpretation of sufi ideals.
- Many **scorned the khanqah and took to mendicancy and observed celibacy.**
- They **ignored rituals and believed in direct connections with the almighty. Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- Because of their **deliberate defiance of the shari'a they were often referred to as be-shari'a.** They were known by different names – Qalandars, Madaris, Malangs, Haidaris, etc. So, they did not believe in interpretation of Islamic law and principles. Their goal was to establish spiritual connection. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- **They observed extreme forms of asceticism. Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

94. (b)

Explanation:

- Sedimentation in dams refers to the accumulation of sediments, such as sand, gravel, and silt, at the bottom of a reservoir created by a dam.
- This sediment can build up over time, reducing the overall storage capacity of the reservoir.
- To maintain the capacity of the reservoir, the sediment may need to be removed through a process called dredging.
- **Dredging** is the process of removing sediments, such as sand, gravel, and silt, that has accumulated at the bottom of a reservoir. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- It can be done using various methods, such as mechanical dredging with a dredge machine or hydraulic dredging with a high-pressure water jet.
- Tehri dam in Uttarakhand is the highest dam in India built on Bhagirathi River.
- India is ranked **third** in the world in terms of building large dams**.** China and USA rank first and second respectively. **Hence, statement (2) is NOT correct.**
- Sedimentation can occur naturally through processes such as weathering and erosion. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**

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95. (c)

Explanation:

- Land subsidence is a gradual settling or sudden sinking of the Earth's surface. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- Subsidence or sinking of the ground because of underground material movement is most often **caused by the removal of water, oil, natural gas, or mineral resources out of the ground** by pumping, fracking, or mining activities.
- Subsidence can also be caused by **natural events such as earthquakes, soil compaction, glacial isostatic adjustment, erosion,** sinkhole formation, and adding water to fine soils deposited by wind.
- Joshimath is a hilly town located on the Rishikesh, National Highway (NH-7) in **Chamoli district of Uttarakhand.**
- The city serves as a transit tourist town for people visiting Badrinath, Auli, Valley of Flowers, and Hemkund Sahib, among other important religious and tourist locations in the state.
- Joshimath is also of great strategic importance to the Indian armed forces and is home to one of the Army's most important cantonments.
- The town (fall in **high-risk seismic Zone-V)** is traversed by running streams with a high gradient from Vishnu Prayag, a confluence of the **Dhauliganga** and the **Alaknanda River. Hence, statement (2) is correct.**

96. (c)

Explanation:

National Green Tribunal:

- It is a specialized body set up under the National Green Tribunal Act (2010) for effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- With the establishment of the National Green Tribunal, India became the **third** country in the world to set up a specialized environmental tribunal, only after Australia and New Zealand, and the first developing country to do so.
- It is mandated to make disposal of applications or appeals finally **within 6 months** of filing of the same.
- It has five places of sitting, New Delhi is the principal place of sitting and Bhopal, Pune, Kolkata and Chennai are the other four.
- The Tribunal is comprised of the Chairperson, the Judicial Members and Expert Members. They shall hold office for a term of **three years or till the age of sixty-five years,** whichever is earlier and are **not eligible for reappointment.**

Indian Forest Act, 1927:

- It seeks to consolidate the law relating to forests, the transit of forest produces and the duty that can be levied on timber and other forest produce. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- This Act impacted the life of forest-dependent communities.
- The penalties and procedures given in this Act aimed to extend the state's control over forests as well as diminishing the status of people's rights to forest use.
- The village communities were alienated from their age-old symbiotic association with forests.

97. (b)

Explanation:

- A heat dome occurs when an area of **high-pressure** traps warm air over a region, just like a lid on a pot, for an extended period of time. **Hence, statement (1) is NOT correct.**
- The longer that air remains trapped, the more the sun works to heat the air, producing warmer conditions with every passing day.
- Heat domes generally stay for a few days but sometimes they can extend up to weeks, which might cause deadly heat waves.
- Scientists suggest that any region of high pressure, whether a heat dome or not, forces air to sink and once it reaches the ground, it gets compressed and becomes even warmer.
- Moreover, when air sinks, it gets drier and further raises the temperature of the area.
- Heat Domes and the Jet Stream: The heat dome's formation is related to the behaviour of the jet stream.
- **Jet streams** are relatively narrow bands of strong wind in the **upper levels** of the atmosphere. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- The jet stream is believed to have a wave-like pattern that keeps moving from north to south and then north again.
- When these waves get bigger and elongated, they move slowly and sometimes can become stationary.

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- This is when a high-pressure system gets stuck and leads to the occurrence of a heat dome.
- With the rising temperatures, it is expected that the jet stream will become wavier and will have larger deviations, causing more frequent extreme heat events.

98. (c)

Explanation:

- Coral polyps are tiny and fleshy sea anemones that live in **tropical and subtropical** oceans and seas. **Hence, statement (1) is correct.**
- They live in shallow waters along with microscopic algae called Zooxanthellae, with which they share a symbiotic relationship.
- Coral reefs in India are found in a lot of areas including the **Gulf of Kutch, Gulf of Mannar, Palk Bay, Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands.**
- The Gulf of Kutch in the northwest has some of the most northerly reefs in the world.
- Patches of coral reefs are also found in Ratnagiri, Malvan and Redi, south Bombay and at the Gaveshani Bank located in the west of Mangalore.

India has three major prevailing types of coral reefs:

- **Fringing reefs:** They evolve and develop near the continent and remain close to the coastline. These reefs are separated from the coastline by small, shallow lagoons. They are the most found reefs in the world. **Hence, statement (2) is correct.**
- **Barrier reefs:** They are found offshore on the continental shelf. They usually run parallel to the coastline at some distance. A deep and wide lagoon is located between the coastline and the barrier reef. **Hence, statement (3) is correct.**
- **Atolls:** They are formed on mid-oceanic ridges. They are shaped circularly or elliptically and are surrounded by seas on all four sides and have shallow waters in the centre called a lagoon.

99. (a)

Explanation:

- Several travellers visited the city of Vijayanagara and wrote about it.
- Notable among their accounts are those of an **Italian trader named Nicolo de Conti**, an **ambassador named Abdur Razzaq** sent by the ruler of Persia, a **merchant named Afanasii Nikitin from Russia,** all of whom visited the city in the fifteenth century, and **those of Duarte Barbosa, Domingo Paes and Fernao Nuniz from Portugal,** who came in the sixteenth century.
- This is an **excerpt from Domingo Paes's description of Vijayanagara:** The size of this city I do not write here... I could not see it all because it lies between several ranges of hills. What I saw from thence seemed to me as large as Rome, and very beautiful to the sight; there are many groves of trees within it, in the gardens of the houses, and many conduits of water which flow into the midst of it, and in places there are lakes..."

Hence, option (a) is correct.

100. (a)

Explanation:

Mouling national park –Siyom

- The Siyom river flows along the western fringes of the park and several small rivers such as siring, Krobong, Semong and Subong drain into the **Siang River** near the eastern boundary of the park. **Hence, pair (1) is NOT correctly matched.**

Namdapha National Park-Nao Dihing:

- It is in Changlang district of the northeast Indian state of **Arunachal Pradesh,** near the international border with Myanmar.
- It is located between the Dapha bum range of the Mishmi hills and the Patkai range with a wide elevation range between 200 and 4,571 m.
- It is crossed from east to west by the Nao Dihing River that originates at the Chaukan Pass on the Indo-Myanmar border. **Hence, pair (2) is NOT correctly matched.**

Orang National Park- Brahmaputra

- It is a national park in India located on the northern bank of the Brahmaputra river in the Darrang and Sonitpur districts of **Assam. Hence, pair (3) is correctly matched.**

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